The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Cuba at this Port.

Speech of the French Emperor to an Address from the Corps Legislatif.

Napoleonic Ideas of Liberty and Constitutional Government.

Interesting Debates in the British Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone on the Pending Amendments to the Reform Bill.

Irish Grievances and How to Redress Them.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

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England Mediating Between Austria and Prussia.

Military Preparations and Rumors of War.

The Royal mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. Stone, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 23d of March.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 23d, and off Liverpool on the forenoon of the 24th.

The *North American* arrived off Londonderry about midnight on the 23d.

The steamer *North American*, from Portland, reached Liverpool Sunday morning.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Ireland Quiet—Stephens in Paris—The Reform Bill—Probable Defeat of the Ministry—Character of the Actual English Voters—Manners of a Marquis—Pekin Cathedral—A London Mob—Mr. Home in Hamlet—Miss Hardinge and Belle Boyd—A Jockey's Salary.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24, 1866.

St. Patrick's day, on which I wrote my last letter, passed over throughout the United Kingdom more quietly than within the memory of the very oldest inhabitant. Not only were there none of the apprehended political disturbances, but there was so much less drunkenness and disorderly conduct than usual, as to surprise everybody. Archbishop Manning proclaimed a truce of God for St. Patrick, with forty days indulgence to every one who would abstain from intoxicating liquors from 6 o'clock on Friday night until the noon of Sunday; and this probably had its effect in producing the wonderful sobriety. Then he officiated at St. Patrick's Chapel, close by the Seven Dials, St. Giles, in the evening, preaching one of his impressive and luminous discourses, and dressed in Archepiscopal robes, carrying a relic of the Irish Saint in procession.

Fenianism, about which such alarming reports are coming from America, is so quiet in Ireland that it is believed to be kilt entirely. The leaders, and all known to be compromised, are in prison, or have left the country. The Government, it was stated on Thursday, in the House of Commons, will set at liberty all the Americans who will go home and stay there, and be very happy to get rid of them, their room, in the crowded state of the prisons, being better than their company.

The Head-Centre Stephens, it appears, did not sail for America after all. His wife's journey to Cork, and the statements of the newspapers, were to throw the police off the scent, and he got safely to Paris, where Mrs. Stephens has joined him. This, at last, is the very positive statement of our Dublin correspondents. Clever man, that Mr. Stephens, and very well acquainted in Paris, where he and The O'Mahony served their apprenticeship in the conspiracy business.

This Government may not outlast the present session. Its Reform Bill is virtually defeated. It has not needed that the Conservatives should attack it. Its own Joabs have smote it under the fifth rib. Leading Liberals—Mr. Lowe, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Laing, Mr. Kinglake, &c.—have attacked it with remorseless logic and sarcasm; and now Earl Grosvenor—the representative in the Commons of one of the richest and most powerful Whig families in England, with three peers and three Members of the House of Commons, and revenues by millions—has given notice of a resolution not to act upon a section of the bill until the whole muster is present. This resolution, presented by a leader of the Whig aristocracy, is to be seconded by Lord Stanley, heir to Earl Derby. Against such a combination it is useless to struggle. The Ministers must resign or dissolve Parliament, or accept the alternative, to which there is no legal objection, and bring in an entire Reform Bill; and this is probably the course which will be taken, and so the measure will be postponed to another session.

The radical press are furious, and they are indulging in threats which will not strengthen the Government majority. The *Daily Telegraph* openly threatens Earl Grosvenor that if he hinders the enfranchisement of the workingmen of England his own property will not be safe. As he owns or is heir to perhaps a quarter of the finest part of the metropolis, this threat must produce some excitement in the precincts of Westminster, Pimlico and Belgravia. This, however, is only one of the threats made by Mr. Bright in the Commons, on the introduction of the bill, and if the Radical journals indulge in such warnings, worthy of the Fenians on the other side of the Irish Channel, what can be expected of their more reckless and more radical followers, those "gangs of ignorant, drunken, rapacious ruffians, who must at all cost be kept from the franchise." These words are from the *Star*, put by that journal in the mouths of those who oppose the Government Reform Bill. As the organ of the advanced democracy, the mountainous masses, it accepts the conflict, and rallies the governing masses to battle. "When it comes to actual dispute," it says, "there is and can be no arbiter in the world save physical force." It might be as well, however, to admit the fact that a certain amount of physical force, guided by intellect, and with the prestige of moral power, has generally been good against almost any quantity of mere brute force, without these advantages. There are times when the mob conquers, but as a rule it is governed. In the history of Europe you may find a few popular uprisings; but as a rule the millions have submitted to aristocracies or despotisms.

"Lord Grosvenor," says the *Telegraph*, in its grandest style, and nothing can well be grander, "has snapped the chain of hereditary allegiance that bound him to Lord Russell, and has consented to throw himself into the ranks of those stagnant reactionists, who, if the fortunes of England were committed to their irresponsible grasp, would within ten years precipitate these happy islands into a revolution that would level the towering wealth of noble houses into the dust whence it originally sprung!"

Parliament, after an acrimonious and badgering debate in the Commons last night, in which more than one member, and notably, Mr. Gladstone, lost his temper, adjourned over Holy Week and the Easter Holidays, so we have a clear fortnight to discuss reform in the country. The Government will persist in the bill, but promises to print the succeeding ones for the information of members, a proposal not at all satisfactory. Mr. Gladstone spoke of the unenfranchised masses as "our own flesh and blood," which was characterized as sentimental rant and cant by the Opposition. I do not believe that the proposed change will either hurt or benefit anybody, except to give a wide distribution to the money spent in elections. The owners of the land and the houses will manage to control the votes of those who rent them. The question asked of every proposed tenant will be, "How do you vote?" and they will be accepted or rejected accordingly. There is no possibility of an independent suffrage until those who vote own the property on which they live. Where whole populations vote as their landlords wish, voting is "a mockery, a delusion and a snare;" and where the longest purse carries the day, I cannot see that it is any better.

But what is the character of the select body of English voters, to whose numbers it is proposed to add a few hundred thousands from the classes below them? The Election Committees of the House of Commons have been taking some testimony this week which may help to answer the question. At Nottingham, a mob, in the pay of one of the candidates, broke up meetings, drove voters from the polls, and rioted all night. There were mobs, and violent mobs, with destruction of property in many places. In others, there was only quiet bribery. In Totnes, single votes commanded from £50 to £200. It was sworn that not forty votes were given in the borough that were not paid for. Of these, a virtuous cab proprietor, who was offered $750 to vote for the Liberals, refused it, and voted for the Conservatives.

At Great Yarmouth, the prices were not so high. A dentist swore that the Conservatives offered him $60, but as the Liberals offered $77 56, he gave back the smaller bribe and voted for the larger. But all were not so scrupulous. A man received $75 from one party, put it in his pocket, and then for $50 voted for the others. The astonished Chairman of the Committee asked him, "Is it consistent with your notions of morality to take £15 from one side and £10 from the other?" "Well, Sir," the independent voter replied, "I took the money, but I always vote on the Liberal side."

"Robert Norris deposed that he received £15 from Wm. Blyth, and promised to vote for the Conservatives. Afterward got £15 from a stranger, and voted for the Liberals. Pocketed £30 in all."

Bignell, a shoemaker, was apparently a different case. He took £15 to vote for the Conservatives, and voted the other way. When asked why, he said:

"Because my principles were that way."

"But your principles did not prevent you taking £15!"

"My principles were wavering, but they tended that way."

"At all events, according to your own story, you took £15 to go one way, and went another?"

This rather posed the witness, but he scratched his head and said:

"Well, I'm no scholar."

It is perfectly evident that a large proportion of the voters are bribed by one side or the other, or both, and an increase in the number of such voters, or those of a more ignorant and needy class, will either lower the price of votes or make elections more expensive. Doubtless there are men whom a $1,000 will not buy, but one who refused that sum confessed that had a situation of $1,500 or $2,000 a year been offered him, he might have considered it, showing that even a British Cato must not be tempted too severely.

An effort will now be made to get up popular meetings and petitions all over England, and especially in the great Northern towns, to compel Parliament to pass the present bill. "The will of the people is law," says the *Star*, and the *News* declares that the mob must govern. But there are two mobs—those who have the suffrage and those who want it, beside a much larger one that has no hope of getting it—at present. There will be a warm fight, but as it now looks, the Government is flanked and virtually beaten. Its only hope is in falling back and taking up a stronger position. The men who have gone over to the Conservative side have great ability and great influence. The cry of "shoot the deserters" will only make them more firm. Palmerston might have held and led them. It is clear that Russell and Gladstone cannot do it.

The House of Lords is generally dull and decorous. Sometimes the Peers sit twenty minutes; seldom two hours. When a noble lud undertakes to be severe or facetious he is apt to make queer work. Thus the Marquis of Westmeath ventured to express the opinion the other night that the pole-ax might advantageously be applied to the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Home Department, or that Her Majesty's Government would at least seriously entertain the idea of changing the sex of Sir George Grey, who is, in fact, rather a nice old Betty, but who can scarcely relish such jokes as those of the noble Marquis. A few years ago a duel in Hyde Park would have been the sequel to such an escapade.

The *Builder* gives us a bit of curious news from the Orient. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is being built in Pekin, the capital of China, 300 feet long by 150 wide, with a spire that will make it the most conspicuous object in the imperial city. It is not, I think, generally known that the Catholic missions, commenced in China about three hundred years ago, have made constant progress in spite of frequent and cruel persecutions, in which there have been hundreds of martyrs. There are now not far from 3,000,000 of Roman Catholics in China. If I mistake not, there is a Chinese Catholic Church, with a Chinese priest, in San Francisco, Cal.

Vice-Chancellor Wood has decided that in the cross action Prioleau *vs.* The United States of America, the service of the bill and interrogatories on the solicitors may be substituted for service on said United States; the reason probably being that until the Union question is settled the States might give discordant answers. I am sorry to see our country in chancery, as it is a chance if they ever get out again.

We were told in the House, the other day, that every grievance had been redressed, and that there was nothing more to complain of. It was the next day, I think, that a noble lord brought up the case of persons cast in damages and costs for breach of promise of marriage, who, when unable to pay, were cast into prison, from which there was no mode of release known to English law. It may serve them right, but the noble lord seemed to think some kind of relief from perpetual imprisonment desirable, even in such extreme cases.

Mr. Home, the gentleman who used to float gracefully through the treble drawing rooms of Dr. Gray, of New-York; who has been a favored guest of at least two Emperors; who converted to spiritualism half the magnates of the English literary world, though most of them went to him, like Nicodemus, by night, and have kept pretty dark about it ever since—this Mr. Home (I am sorry to find myself writing so long a sentence) is going to play *Hamlet* at the Princess Theatre. I see a cloud of rising jokes. He will be his own ghost, or the ghost will rap out his messages, and so on. Very good; but he is really studying, and I believe rehearsing, for the part, and if he has the physical strength for a performance of so arduous a character, he will succeed.

This will doubtless seem a very rash prediction, though guarded with an if. The fact is, I found myself a night or two ago in a distinguished company, which Mr. Home amused or delighted by some readings, and I was quite surprised at his dramatic power. As Artemas Ward and Tennyson are at present the popular poets in this country, he made most of his selections from their admirable writings. Very perfect is his Western Yankee in Artemas. Quite as perfect in manner and brogue is his Yorkshireman from Tennyson, and best of all, in a dramatic point of view, the "Grandmother" from the same poet. It is really an exquisite gem of delicate and powerful personation. Even should he lack the force which is thought necessary to tragedy, he should succeed in lighter parts of eccentric drama and comedy. I know not whether there was anything "spiritual" about it, but *spirituel* he certainly is, and in this direction a genius.

While I am near this subject, I may as well say that the Davenports, after going over Ireland and Scotland without being detected or arrested, have returned to London and reopen at the Hanover-square rooms on Easter Monday. Miss Emma Hardinge speaks "inspirationally" every Monday evening in Harley-street, and William Howitt says, in the *Spiritual Times*: "So far as I know anything of modern orators, there is not one who is fit to carry Miss Hardinge's shoes after her." This is rather a forcible way of putting it, but he goes on at some length challenging any orator in England to hold a candle to her, and declares that if she spoke on any other subject, "she would be the enthusiasm of the day." As I have quoted a somewhat different opinion from the *Saturday Review*, it is but fair that the oratress should have the benefit of the judgment of so competent a critic as Mr. Howitt.

But the English papers will have it that Miss Hardinge and Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy—whose blandishments are supposed to have, at times, deranged Federal operations—are the same person; and some are scolding her for covering the table at St. James' Hall with the American flag, and generally sailing under false colors. "We understand now," says the *English Leader*, "all about the spirit-world with which she was said to be in communication. The 'Banner of Light' she represents is a banner of darkness, of tyranny and slavery. No woman ever served a more hateful cause." Is not this delicious blundering? Belle Boyd became Mrs. Hardinge one day at St. James' Church, Piccadilly, and Miss Hardinge, who stumped California for Lincoln, must be saddled with all her sins and treasons by these blundering newspapers with short memories.

I confess to not being so well posted in sporting matters as a correspondent ought to be. I go to the Derby as I keep New-Year's, or Fourth of July; and I admire the horses, and, in Rotten-row, their riders. Do you happen to know what may be the salary of one of those lithe and pigmy chaps, the English jockeys, who ride the wonderful three-year-olds that win or try to win the Derby? Grimshaw was jockey of the Marquis of Hastings until a short time ago, until he refused to ride a colt he thought unsafe, had first of all a retaining fee of £600, say $3,000 a year, $15 to $25 for every race, and other perquisites amounting to from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year, something more, if I remember, than Ministers of State, Justices of the Supreme Court, &c., in America. But then a minister or judge is not required to waste seven pounds in twenty-four hours, as is now and then done by a jockey. To say nothing of Chief Justices and Cabinet Ministers, though I feel the force of fifteen thousand dollars a year, I think, on the whole, that rather than sweat myself down to the Derby weights, put on the buckskins, and ride "Gladiator," I should prefer to still remain yours truly,

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Words! Words! Words!—Secret of the Last Speech from the Throne—Paris Uneasy and Fretful—The Government in a Dilemma—The New Translation of the Bible.

PARIS, Friday, March 23, 1866.

Words! Words! Words! Beautiful words! are all the French people can get out of their Government. Every one hoped that the action of the "brave forty-six" in the Chamber was going to drive the Emperor into the promise of more liberty at least, if not of entire liberty, and the excitement which reigned all over town during the debates in the Chamber and up to the delivery of the Emperor's speech yesterday, resembled more the excitement during the noisy debates in the Constituent Assembly than anything which has occurred since the advent of Louis Napoleon.

His Majesty's speech is beautiful and seductive in style, but it is style and nothing else. There is, it is true, a promise of homeopathic doses of liberty, but there is no mention made of the length of the intervals at which these doses are to be administered. He says to the nation, "Learn to merit liberty and you shall have it in such installments as you can bear." But he takes good care not to give them an occasion to learn to merit liberty—certainly no occasion to manifest the progress they have made. In the same breath he tells them—the enlightened men of France, the men who teach liberty to the rest of the world—that they are children and cannot walk alone, and that they cannot bear liberty.

But herein does not lie the secret of this last speech from the throne. His Majesty has, in fact, lost lately much of the esteem of his people. Paris especially—and Paris is France—has grown tired of the talk about liberty and the refusal of the government to accord it. It is not satisfied also with many of the late administrative acts of His Majesty, and although these dissatisfactions are diminutive enough separately, they form in the aggregate quite enough to create a coldness between His Majesty and his subjects, which must be done away with by some means or other or we shall see trouble. The people of Paris are humiliated to such an extent by the fact that all the surrounding, and, as they think, less enlightened, nations have more liberty than they, that they are willing to take the risk of another revolution rather than continue in this humiliating position. At this moment the town is uneasy and fretful to a degree we have not seen equaled since the exciting events which inaugurated the Empire, and as we have now acquired a young generation which has no recollection of the sad and terrible scenes of the late revolutions, the Government will be obliged either to fill the town with soldiers or make a more rapid step toward liberty.

The French are incredulous as to the danger of a war between Prussia and Austria. They know exactly how much the Germans would lose by such a war, and they do not give them therefore credit for sincerity in their present quarrel. They call it "*une querelle d'Allemand,*" and nothing more.

The grand preliminary convention for taking steps for a new translation of the Bible, which has been in course of preparation for years, held its first session in this city yesterday, and was a great success. The leading men of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Churches have united for the first time in this great work, the object being to combat infidelity, and especially the writings of such men as Renan. As the President said in his opening address, the three great divisions of the Church, if they could not agree on the dogmas which they drew from the Bible, could at least agree on the philology and literature of that book, and they could also agree on the necessity of doing something to put a stop to the perversions it was undergoing by the modern writers of the school of Renan. The first meeting was overrun with men of learning, and as there is none or little opposition to the project, great hopes are entertained that the convention will be harmonious and that important results will be arrived at.

The Fenian Stephens is really at Paris, ready to sail for America. MALAKOFF.

FRANCE.

Reply of the Emperor to the Address of the Corps Legislatif.

The deputation from the Corps Legislatif, to present the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was received on March 22 by the Emperor. His Majesty, on receiving the address, said:

The great majority of the Corps Legislatif have confirmed once more, by voting this address, the policy which has given you fifteen years of tranquility and prosperity. I thank you. Without allowing yourselves to be carried away by vain theories presented in a seductive garb, as alone capable of aiding the emancipation of thought and the progress of humanity, you said to yourselves, "We also desire to attain those ends, while regulating our march by the appeasement of passions and the wants of society." Is not our motive the common welfare, and what attraction would your mission have for you, or my power for me, if separated from the love of justice? Would you go through such long and arduous labors if you were not inspired by true patriotism? Could I have borne the weight of government for the last eighteen years, with its incessant preoccupations and heavy responsibility, before God and before the nation, if I had not felt within me that strength which is afforded by the sense of duty and by the consciousness of having a useful mission to carry out? France, equally with ourselves, desires progress, stability and liberty, but a liberty which shall develop intelligence, generous instincts, and the noble exertions of labor—not a liberty bordering upon license, which would excite evil passions, destroy all belief, rekindle hatred, and give rise to disorder. We require a liberty which shall enlighten, control and discuss the actions of the Government, but not become an arm to undermine and overthrow it. Fifteen years ago, when nominal chief of the State, without effective power, and without support in the Chamber, but strong in my conscience and the suffrages which had elected me, I ventured to declare that France would not perish in my hands. I have kept my word. For fifteen years France has developed and increased, and her high destiny will be accomplished. After us our sons will continue our work. My guarantee for this is the assistance of the great bodies of the State, the devotion of the army, the patriotism of all good citizens, and lastly, that Divine protection which has never failed our country.

His Majesty's speech was received with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

THE BURDENS OF EMPIRE.

From the London Times, March 24.

A certain undertone of anxiety, if not of melancholy, penetrates the measured cadences of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the deputation from the Corps Legislatif. He could not but remember that no less than forty-six deputies had signed, and sixty-five had voted for, an amendment to the address adopted by the "great majority" of the Chamber. He cannot be ignorant that among these dissentients are to be found some of the most enlightened members of the French Legislature, and the representatives of aspirations which are gradually possessing the mind of the French people. No one knows better than he that a growing demand for greater independence, an increasing impatience of the policy which still defers the "crowning of the edifice," a progressive reaction against the doctrine that social prosperity and material progress are equivalents for political freedom, a sensible revival of a healthy popular interest in politics, have of late been developing themselves in France. It has been manifested in various ways, more or less significant, of which, perhaps, the most spontaneous, though least constitutional, was the recent demonstration at the Odeon Theatre. It was observed at the time that the Emperor looked "reserved and sullen," and though too much importance may well be attributed to the chance expression of a Sovereign's countenance, it may be well that an Emperor elected by universal suffrage felt hurt and disappointed by the applause which greeted every allusion to "liberty." At all events, this feeling seems to reveal itself in the speech before us.

It is impossible to interpret such language, uttered at such a time, otherwise than as a protest against the opinions avowed by M. Thiers and the Liberal minority in the Legislature. Now, the "liberty" which they desire to see granted, and allege to be embodied in the Charter of 1789, consists of three principal elements—liberty of election, liberty of the Press, and "Parliamentary liberty," including, above all, ministerial responsibility. It is these principles, we must suppose, which the Emperor so emphatically condemns as "bordering upon license," and leading to revolutionary consequences. Such a view, deliberately repeated on so many solemn occasions, admits of only one explanation. It is that, notwithstanding the apparent stability of his dynasty, and the confidence in his popularity, which, as M. Rouher hinted, would probably be justified by a second resort to the votes of the people, the Emperor himself does not venture to rely on what in this country is called "public opinion." Where the educated classes heartily accept any form of government, there can be no motive for interfering with elections, controlling the Press, or insisting on the right to employ Ministers who may be obnoxious to the Legislature. The support of a free electoral body, a free Press, and a Parliament responsible for the conduct of those who are responsible to itself, is so much more valuable than any moral forces which Imperialism can command that no wise monarch would dispense with it if he felt that he could trust it at all. This has been shown not only by the experience of Great Britain, which foreigners always treat as exceptional, but also by the experience of Italy and other nations which have taken courage to adopt parliamentary institutions. If the Emperor, whose knowledge of his own countrymen is beyond question, and whose earlier works evince a thorough conviction that a Napoleonic system of government can only be provisional, still hesitates to follow their example, it must surely be due to a want of faith in the loyalty, not of the great mass of his subjects, but of the natural leaders of opinion. From this point of view we cannot but attach a suggestive meaning to the passage which closes the Imperial Speech. "My guarantee for this" (the assurance that France will accomplish her high destiny under the Empire) "is the assistance of the great bodies of the State, the devotion of the army, the patriotism of all good citizens, and lastly, that Divine protection which has never failed our country." Strange and almost ominous combination—*les gros bataillons* introduced between the Legislature, the *vox populi*, and Providence! Why, an expression of this kind in a Queen's speech would startle the whole English nation, and perhaps awaken a spirit which has been unknown among us for two centuries. Even in France it seems to portend a sense of insecurity which it may be imprudent to betray, but which it would be the height of impolicy to affect.

It is the weakness of unlimited power, whether it be civil or military, that it inevitably takes too much upon itself, and dwarfs the virtues which might have been its strength. It seems as if the present Emperor were already conscious of this truth, and discovering sadly that a durable superstructure can only be built on durable foundations. He has had, it is true, great difficulties to encounter, for it must be confessed that several of his best measures have been opposed strongly by some of those whom he ought to have summoned to his councils. M. Thiers, for instance, who pleads so eloquently for constitutional liberty, is implacably hostile to commercial liberty, regrets the emancipation of Italy, upholds the temporal power of the Papacy, and is no very warm friend of popular education. The Napoleonic ideas are still, in some respects, in advance of those held by many French Liberals; but Napoleonism, *pur et simple*, has the fatal defect of being inconsistent with real political life. It is a defect which cannot but make itself felt more and more as declining years impair the personal energy of the Sovereign, and it is one which the Emperor, if he retain the sagacity of his prime, will yet remedy, before it be too late.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the adjournment of the House to the 9th April, said, in reference to a question of Mr. Kinglake with regard to proceeding with the Reform Bill by resolution, that the Government having introduced a bill for altering the franchise, it was intended to proceed with that bill, and not by resolution. In regard to Lord Grosvenor's notice of amendment on the second reading of the Franchise Bill, that amendment would be resisted by the Government on the ground, firstly, that it said one thing and meant another; and, secondly, because it was a distinct assertion of want of confidence in the present Administration. In reference to Mr. Kinglake's notice of motion, which proposed that before the House went into Committee on the Franchise Bill the intentions of the Government as to the redistribution of seats should be made known, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had already stated that it was a part of the obligation which the Government had taken upon themselves to deal with the redistribution of seats, and that this subject would be dealt with by the present Parliament. He would specifically state, that after the second reading of the Franchise Bill, and before the stage of committee, he should be prepared to state distinctly the details of the franchise proposed for Scotland and Ireland, and the intentions of the Government as to a redistribution of seats, and he should not do so in the form of bills, which would be laid on the table. But he could not state too distinctly that it was his intention that doing so he should confine himself to giving information, and he should propose to proceed with the Franchise Bill in the manner in which that was originally adopted, and to proceed with that bill exclusively until its fate was determined.

Earl Grosvenor said that it was the conviction of many members with whom he was in the habit of acting that the question of the amendment of the representation of the people should be considered as a whole, and he begged to ask if it was intended to proceed with the second reading of the Franchise Bill before the House had any opportunity of seeing the other bills.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Unquestionably.

Earl Grosvenor—The principle of a bill was taken on its second reading, and as the principle of all the bills indicated was identical, he did not think that it was statesmanlike to go on with the second reading of one bill without considering the whole question involved.

Mr. Kinglake, agreeing that the principle of a bill was decided by the second reading, said that it was precisely for that reason that he had deferred his motion to a later stage. He objected to separating the question of the franchise from that of the redistribution of the seats; but he would give effect to his opinion in that respect at his own time, and the second reading of the bill before the House was, he thought, the last occasion for taking such an objection. He was glad to find that he could make his own views consistent with voting for the second reading of the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Oliphant said he was satisfied with the statement of the Government, and he should not press a motion of which he had given notice with reference to the obtaining of data as the basis of a redistribution and readjustment of boundaries of boroughs, and should vote for the second reading of the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Disraeli said that it was proverbial that changing your line in the face of the enemy was a most perilous operation, and the course taken by the Government was no exception to the rule. The House was in much the same position as before, and was asked to take a leap in the dark. The Government had given vague hints of proposing a large measure of reform, and had produced only one part of such a scheme. No information was afforded with regard to the other parts. The House was asked to proceed with the Franchise Bill before the opinion of the Government—which was to be embodied in bills—on the other questions was stated. The question had been dealt with by men who had not well considered it, who were inconsistent, wavering and timid, and too precipitate. The difficulties of the situation had not been met but evaded by Mr. Gladstone, the House continued in a nebulous condition, and had no security that if they passed the Franchise Bill, the other bills would be brought on in this or any other session.

The Escape of Stephens—Affairs in Ireland.

In the House of Commons on the 22d ult., Mr. Whiteside, in bringing under the notice of the House the circumstances attending the escape of Stephens, gave an interesting history of his previous career up to the moment when he was lodged in Richmond Jail. He asserted that Fenianism was identical with the Phenix conspiracy of 1858, Stephens being at the bottom of both, and censured Mr. Cardwell for releasing a number of prisoners whom Lord Derby's Government, on retiring from office, had left in custody waiting for trial, some of whom had been implicated in the Fenian conspiracy. While admitting that the late trials had been fairly and ably conducted, he insinuated that the arrests had been delayed longer than was necessary from considerations arising out of the general election. He characterized the escape of Stephens as discreditable to all concerned, and fixed the responsibility on the Executive, blaming particularly the neglect to place a military guard in the prison, and the withdrawal of the civil guard, and concluded by asking the Government to lay on the table any reports which they had received on this subject.

Mr. Lawson denied, with some warmth, the insinuation that the general election had anything to do with delaying the breaking-up of the Fenian conspiracy, and asserted that the Executive had done all they could to insure the safe custody of Stephens. Richmond Jail, he said, was not under their control, and having offered the assistance of a military guard, they were not responsible for its being declined. He created much amusement by the ridiculous light in which he placed the Phenix prosecutions conducted by Mr. Whiteside, and contended that the Irish Government had done all in their power to suppress the conspiracy.

Mr. George asserted that the Phenix and the Fenian conspiracy were identical in origin, and censured the Irish Executive for its dilatoriness in making the arrests.

Sir R. Peel protested against the assumption that their dilatoriness had anything to do with the general election, stigmatizing it as "mean and paltry," and challenged the fullest inquiry into the conduct of the Government. He denied that the Executive had omitted any precaution in their power; they had offered a military guard, and were not aware that it had been declined, and it was by internal treason alone, against which it was impossible for any Government to guard, that the escape of Stephens was effected.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

In the House of Commons on the 22d The O'Donoghue asked if the Attorney-General for Ireland did not think it would have a good effect to release persons in custody under the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, who could produce bail.

The Attorney-General for Ireland replied that no persons were detained in custody unless the Government was satisfied that they had been actively engaged in the Fenian organization. In his opinion it would have a very bad effect to release on bail these parties, and permit them to go about the country carrying on their designing practices, as they could easily obtain bail on agreeing to indemnify those who bailed them. With respect to those parties who had come from America and were in custody, he was ready to give a favorable consideration to their applications for release, on their promising to leave Ireland and return to the place from whence they came.

RENTS IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on the 23d, the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the state of the law in regard to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland, and gave notice of a bill upon the subject. He stated that the Fenian conspiracy had destroyed confidence and greatly retarded the progress which was taking place in the improvement of real property in Ireland.

Lord Dufferin said Government intended to bring in a bill on the subject.

Earl Russell said he should have great pleasure in supporting any measure to settle the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

CONCEALED ARMS.

In reply to The O'Donoghue, the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that the police had searched the crypt under the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of Armagh for arms, having received information that some had been concealed there by a smith whose forge was near at hand. Explanations had been made by the Government to the Roman Catholic Archbishop on the subject.

STEPHENS IN PARIS.

The *Dublin Express* publishes on the authority of "a gentleman of the highest respectability" the following confirmation and particulars of the escape of the Irish Head Centre:

PARIS, Tuesday, March 20.

DEAR SIR: I write to give you positive information of Stephens, which I think will be the first authentic account of him since his escape from jail. He embarked from Galway in a small sailing vessel, and after being out some time was driven into Belfast, where he was detained by stress of weather for two or three days. From Belfast he sailed to Scotland, and from thence by public conveyance to Dover, and on to Paris, where he arrived on Sunday, the 18th of March. J. B.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Stephens, the Head Centre, was undoubtedly in Paris. He was the guest of John Mitchell, and would start from Havre for New-York. He is said to have embarked from Galway in a small sailing vessel, and after being out several days he was driven into Belfast, from which place, after some detention, he sailed for Scotland.

Atlantic Telegraph.

The books for subscription to the stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, were closed in London on the 13th of March. All the capital required to make and lay a new cable and to get up and complete the one about two-thirds laid last year, has been subscribed. The contractors are making nineteen nautical miles of the new cable per day, and it is a great improvement upon that of last year. The *Great Eastern* was being put in the most perfect order, and the 30th June is still the day fixed for her departure from Sheerness for Valencia, Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

PRIOLEAU VS. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Vice-Chancellor Wood had before him on the 23d the case of Prioleau *vs.* The President of the United States. This is a cross-bill which has been filed by the plaintiffs for discovery with reference to the suit which the President of the United States has instituted against them for the recovery of an immense consignment of cotton which had been made to them by the Confederate Government for the purpose of sale, and which had been contributed to that Government by the inhabitants of the Southern States, to aid them in carrying on war against the United States Government. A motion was now made on behalf of the plaintiffs in this cross-bill to the effect that service of such bill and certain interrogatories upon the solicitor who appeared for the President of the United States, in the suit instituted by him against the plaintiffs, should be substituted for service on him. The Vice-Chancellor granted the application.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

The investigations by the Election Committee of the House of Commons were bringing to light gross cases of bribery at the recent elections, and several members had in consequence been unseated.

DEATH OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

The ex-Queen of the French, the widow of Louis Phillippe, died at Claremont on the 23d ult.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Military Preparations—Concentration of Forces on the South-eastern Frontier.

Berlin (March 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

As has been frequently hinted in the course of this correspondence, it would be erroneous to assume that the Austrian military preparations are necessarily designed against one enemy, and that a northern enemy alone. In conformity with what has been previously stated on the possible multiplicity of her objects, I may to-day affirm that Austrian forces are being concentrated, not only in Bohemia, but also in Galicia, Bukovina, and on other points near the south-eastern frontier of the empire. Much as the Austrian papers endeavor to conceal the latter fact, you may regard it as implicitly correct and deduce your inferences therefrom.

That the armaments are being carried on by the Imperial Cabinet with considerable zeal, is admitted on all sides. A large portion of the reserve has been called out, men discharged from the line as long as seven years ago finding themselves included in the comprehensive levy. Horses are bought, and the arsenal authorities busy preparing everything for the immediate organization of the commissariat. The field post is already being got in order, the artillery equipped, and—which is not the least interesting particular in this mass of warlike intelligence—the navy ordered to rig itself out for active service in the *Baltic* and *Euxine*. The Austrian corvette *Friedrich*, so long stationed at Kiel as a tangible representative of the "condominate" at that important station, has been removed out of the range of Prussian cannon, and sent to Bremerhaven, with orders to proceed to France in case of need. She was to leave for Japan in a few weeks, but will now remain in European waters until further notice. A portion of the Pesth garrison having been long on a war footing, has been dispatched to Bohemia as the country which, if the flame of war is to be kindled, will probably witness the first outburst; but as all furloughs have been stopped in the army, and the reserves are pouring in by this time, there will soon be no need to transport troops from the eastern half of the empire to the western, and *vice versa*. No less indicative of war than these armaments themselves is the fact of the Austrian papers having been cautioned against reporting the movements and disposition of the troops.

Amid all this clearing for action and providing for events, I must not omit directing your attention to a leader which originally appeared in the *St. Petersburg Vedamosti*, and was copied into the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the semi-official organ of Prince Gortchakoff. It fully corroborates my statement that Austria, contrary to appearances, does not necessarily mean war against Prussia, but that, perhaps, she may be looking forward to a very different event. The article says:

"The Russian people have no reason to wish for war. They have too much work at home to mix themselves up in foreign complications; their domestic reforms require time and care to be developed. But this does not mean that Russia will allow foreign Powers to decide, arbitrarily and single-handed, questions of vital importance to herself. This does not mean, for instance, that Russia will allow Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities and to aggrandize herself at the cost of Turkey, without the coöperation and assent of Russia. Were such a thing to take place, were the rumors which have foreshadowed it for some time past to be borne out by fact, Russia could not but resist their realization. The Russian Government, nay, the Russian people, as a whole, would look upon such an event as a *casus belli*."

The English note alleged to have been sent to this capital in the interest of peace is a reality; notwithstanding that its existence has been denied by inspired papers.

PRUSSIA UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

From the Vienna Presse, March 19.

The loss of a battle would be attended with the most terrible consequences to Prussia. In that event it is not an army but a kingdom that would be disintegrated. If Prussia succumbs she can expect no consideration—no moderation, on the part of the victors. The more the small States of Germany were threatened, the more they will endeavor, the moment circumstances shall have removed their apprehensions, to escape for evermore from similar dangers. Should Prussia meet with a reverse in this war, it will be so severe that she cannot again recover herself. The appearances are warlike. A spirit of determination prevails at Vienna. They reckoned without their host at Berlin when they imagined that a sentiment of weakness would prevail here. If we do not despair of the maintenance of peace, it is because we appreciate the state of affairs in Prussia. To begin war, the Prussian Government must take the senseless step of risking much to gain little. If Prussia does not conquer Schleswig-Holstein, no one will guarantee her the ulterior possession of Silesia, Saxony, the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia. If she does annex the Duchies on the Elbe, France will be ready to make her remonstrance, and to call in question that acquisition once more. Even admitting that Prussia is not solicitous about it, [illegible] which stand in the way of her advantage, we cannot suppose that she is totally devoid of judgment, foresight and prudence. If this be so, and if she is aware that she has to deal with an intrepid and prepared adversary, Prussia will beat a retreat at the last moment. We should not be surprised to find the officious trumpeters of Berlin making merry in a few days hence at the expense of those who believed in a coming war. When the bay trees are too high and necks may be easily broken in trying to bend them low, the foxes of the Prussian Marches are wont to despise them.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

From the Neue Preussisch Zeitung, March 19.

We have to announce a grave fact. Austria and Saxony are arming. Up to the present we have not done so. In situations so critical as this, the party who begins to arm compels the other to arm in its turn. The first step is fatal. That step has been taken. The financial embarrassment of Austria does not prevent apparent demonstrations on her part. She therefore means war. Any other interpretation is impossible. The Prussian Government must not, under such circumstances, allow themselves to be taken by surprise. No doubt this will exasperate the situation, but the responsibility must remain with those who have commenced warlike preparations.

PRUSSIA GETTING READY.

Berlin (March 19) Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

The order for the mobilization of the troops may, I understand, be issued from one moment to another. The fortresses of Saxony and Silesia are being put on a war footing. To-day the railway companies have been informed that they must be ready to convey troops and war materials to Saxony and Silesia. Prince Frederick-Charles, if he has not been actually appointed Commander-in-Chief, has been named for that post, and at 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before yesterday he telegraphed for the Generals commanding the Rhenish provinces, Saxony and Silesia, to meet him.

HOPES OF PEACE.

From the Kreuz Zeitung, March 20.

We stated yesterday that the armaments of Austria and Saxony rendered the situation more grave, and we are not now in a position to withdraw our assertion. Several journals state that the Austrian troops are in motion, and the official organ of Dresden says that the mobilization of troops has not been suspended in Saxony. The Prussian Government is therefore absolutely constrained to make preparations on their side in order to be able to meet with effect hostile measures of this kind. Still it by no means follows that we are on the eve of war. A war between the two great German Powers would be such an enormity; would, whatever may be the result, draw after it so many calamities, that no Prince or statesman would lightly engage in such a struggle. The Prussian Government has of late years constantly shown the strongest desire to remain in alliance with Austria, and thereby to prevent foreign Powers from interfering in the decision of German questions. We desire and hope that our Government may persist in this policy. For a certain time Austria adopted a similar policy, but the diplomatists who at present direct the affairs of Austria see things from a different point of view. They everywhere show themselves hostile to Prussia, and seek for allies outside of Germany. Does the Austrian Empire really desire to commence a war against Prussia? We should deeply regret such a determination, but we are prepared for any eventuality. Woe to him who sounds the trumpet for the ruin of Germany. In some way or other his loss is certain.

ITALY IN ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA.

From the Vienna Gazette, March 21.

It is positively stated to-day that Gen. Govone, the military agent of Piedmont, has arrived in Berlin. By a correspondence from Florence, addressed to the *Wanderer*, on the 13th, it appears that a council of war was held at which King Victor Emmanuel presided. Gens. La Marmora, Cucchiari, Cialdini, Menabrea, and Durando were present. The correspondent has reason to believe that it was decided in case of a serious war between Austria and Prussia that an army of 45,000 men under the command of Cialdini should be sent to the Po, and that another of 30,000 should be placed under the orders of Durando for the purpose of threatening Austria and profiting by events.

MEDIATION.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that the mediation of England, France, and Russia would probably be proffered, in the course of a few days, to the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA ON THE SITUATION.

The King of Prussia, on the 22d, (being his birthday,) received the officers of the staff. In his reply to their congratulations, he adverted in very firm and serious language to the great political difficulties, but added that the hope of a peaceful solution must not be abandoned.

Spain.

Three screw frigates were placed in Cadiz harbor ready for sea, in case of the appearance of Chilian privateers.

Belgium.

The Belgian Chamber, by a vote of 59 to 45, have adopted the Reform Bill, increasing the number of Senators by four and of Representatives by eight.

Russia.

St. Petersburg advices announce that the inhabitants of Taschkend had abolished Slavery out of deference to the Emperor of Russia.

Gen. Tchernaiev had notified the Emir of Bokhara that he should march into and occupy his territory if he did not release the Russian Envoy whom he had imprisoned.

Cape of Good Hope.

The mails to the 14th of February are received. The news is unimportant. The war between the Free State and the Basutos exhibited but little change. The sentence of excommunication against Bishop Colenso was read in the Cathedral at Petermaritzburg on the 7th of January, but the Bishop continued to conduct services in the Cathedral as usual.

China.

Shanghae advices to Feb. 21, represent that the Nienfi rebels were less threatening toward the Northern ports. They had occasioned great alarm. Vigorous preparations had been made for resisting them.

The French Municipal Council at Shanghae had been imprisoned for refusing to give up certain documents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued dull and weak owing to the Austro-Prussian question, and the panic in finance companies shares. Consols closed on the 23d at 86⅞@87. The discount market was without alteration, and the demand at the Bank was of an average character.

Baring Brothers' Circular quotes Bar Silver at 5s. 1d; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.@76s. 4d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £127,965 sterling.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers' Circular says: "United States Five-Twenties have been dull this week—the closing price is 71½@¾. There has been some movement in Virginia Stocks based upon the intended action of the Legislature toward funding the dividends in arrear—Sterling Fives advanced to 52—the Sixes to 51½, a rise of 5@10 ℘ cent. In other stocks no change."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—MARCH 24.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular says: Cotton was in extensive demand in the early part of the week, and aided by advices of decreased receipts in the United States ports, a considerable advance was obtained in most descriptions up to Monday. Toward the close of the day a quieter feeling set in, and still continues, owing, probably, in some measure to the large import, (136,150 bales.) American was in great request up to Tuesday, and advanced [illegible]; but the free imports have since had the effect of limiting business, and the advance has been almost lost. All other descriptions likewise advanced early in the week, but the improvement has generally been lost. Sales of the week, 78,760 bales, including 14,310 to speculators and 10,320 for export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	21½d.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Mobile	21¼d.	Middling Mobile	19¾d.
Fair Uplands	20¾d.	Middling Uplands	19½d.

The business yesterday (Friday) was estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The market was fully supplied, and prices generally were rather easier.

The stock on hand is estimated at 430,470 bales, of which 221,880 are American.

Trade at Manchester.—Has been very active since Tuesday last, and the market yesterday presented a dull appearance.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour inactive and prices are rather in favor of buyers. Wheat dull but quotations unchanged; Winter Red 10s.@10s. 6d. ℘ 100 lbs. Corn firmer and in fair demand at 28s. 6d.@29s. ℘ 480 lbs for mixed.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and Bruce, McAuliffe & Co. report: Beef quiet and 2s. 6d.@5s. lower under increased arrivals. Pork has declined to 92s. 6d.@95s. for old and new. Bacon inactive and 1s.@2s. lower on the week. Butter continues slow. Lard 2s. on the week and tending downward. Cheese quiet but steady. Tallow in fair demand at 46s.@46s. ℘ cwt.

Produce.—The Broker's circular reports: Ashes firmer for Pots with sales at 32s. 9d. up to 34s.; Pearls inactive at 35s. 6d. Sugars quiet and easier. Coffee unchanged. Rice firm and little offering. Bark, sales of Baltimore at 7s. 6d. Linseed quiet. Cloverseed dull; American red at 42s.@48s.; Linseed cakes firmer at £9 15s.@£10 5s. for thin oblong; Western American, £9 5s.@£9 10. Sperm Oil sells at £125 for Winter-bleached; nothing doing in Cod or Whale. Linseed Oil firm, [illegible]. Rosin rather better for American; sales at 6s. 3d. for black to 15s. 6d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, sales of French at 48s. 6d.

Petroleum.—Boult, English & Brandon report a firmer market and an improved demand; sales of refined at 1s. 11d. up to 2s. 2d., chiefly at 2s. 1d. Spirits at 1s. 1d.@1s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull, and prices barely maintained. Iron quiet; Rails and Bars, £8 10s.; Scotch Pig, 76s. 3d. Sugars quiet and 6d. lower. Coffee steady; very little offering. Tea unchanged; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Rice firm. Spirits of Turpentine firm; American, 46s. Petroleum.—Refined, 2s. 3d.; Spirits, 1s. 5d.@1s. 6d. Sperm Oil quiet at £120; Cod, £48 10s.@£50. Tallow—Frequent quotations, closing at 50s. for P. Y. C. on the spot. Linseed Cakes scarce; New-York, in barrels, £10 10s.@£11. Copper—Manufactured is reduced £5 ℘ ton.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 24—Evening.

Cotton dull and tends downward. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands about 19½d.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged, except Corn which is firm.

Provisions inactive. Tallow easier.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24—Evening.

Consols 86¾@87.

U. S. Five-twenties, 71¾@71½.

Illinois Central Shares, 79¾@79¼.

Erie Shares, [illegible].

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Discussion Upon the Veto Continued.

An Elaborate Speech by Reverdy Johnson.

Remarkable Episode by Senator Wade.

He Tries to Press the Matter to a Vote.

After a Sharp Rebuke the Senate Adjourns.

The Dodge-Brooks Case in the House.

Mr. Brooks Makes a Curious Speech.

Pay and Bounties to Officers and Soldiers.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 5.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, with amendments, the joint resolution to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of the United States at the Exposition of Paris in 1867.

The amendment, in the form of a substitute, is as follows:

Joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867.

Resolved, That in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exposition of the Productions of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Fine Arts, to be held in Paris in the year 1867, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes severally specified, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

First—To provide necessary furniture and fixtures for the proper exhibition of the productions of the United States, according to the plan of the Imperial Commissioners, in that part of the building exclusively assigned to the use of the United States, $[illegible].

Secondly—For the compensation of the principal agent of the exhibition in the United States, at the rate of $3,000 a year, (provided that the period of service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the close of the exhibition,) $4,000, or so much as may be found necessary.

Thirdly—For office rent at New-York, for fixtures, stationery and advertising, for rent of storehouses, for reception of articles and products, for expenses of shipping, including cartage, &c., for freights on the articles to be exhibited from New-York to France and return, and for compensation of four clerks in conformity with the joint resolution approved on the 15th of January, 1866, and contingent expenses, the sum of $33,700, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fourthly—For expenses in receiving, boarding, storage, cartage, labor, etc., at Havre, and railway transportation from Havre to Paris, going and returning, for labor in the Palace, for sweeping and sprinkling compartments for seven months, for guards and keepers for seven months, for storing packing boxes, carting, and for material for repacking, for clerk hire, stationery, rent and contingent expenses, the sum of thirty-five thousand seven hundred and three dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fifthly—For the traveling expenses of ten professional and scientific commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars, it being understood that the President may appoint additional commissioners, not exceeding twenty in number, whose expenses shall not be paid.

Sec. 2. That the Governors of the several States be and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to incorporate the National Telegraph Company, which was referred to a Select Committee of five and is as follows:—

Section 1. That Geo. B. Senter, E. M. M. Keyes, Geo. B. Walter, Frederic Prentice, Charles T. Sherman, Rush R. Sloan, A. H. Markland, J. R. Jones, Henry L. Barnett, Edwin Cram, Benjamin R. Smith, Robert Squires, E. S. Hamlin and Jonathan S. Beall, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the National Telegraph Company, with the usual powers and privileges incident to corporations, and with the right and privilege to construct and operate lines of telegraph over any and all the post routes that are or that may hereafter be established within the United States or Territories.

Sec. 2. That the capital of the said Company shall not exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, and such Company shall manage its business with such officers and such regulations as its by-laws may prescribe.

Sec. 3. That the various Executive Departments of the Government may use the lines of said Company at such rates and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 4. That Congress may at any time alter or amend this act.

THE VERMONT SENATOR.

Mr. Poland presented the credentials of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Foot. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Edmunds, and he took his seat as Senator.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented against the admission of the lately rebellious States without adequate security; asking for an equalization of bounties; asking Congress to enact an eight-hour labor law; and for an increase of pensions. They were appropriately referred.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

The bill to provide arms for the defence of the people of Dakota Territory was taken up and passed. It directs the Secretary of War to furnish 1,000 stand of small arms, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition to the people of Dakota, to enable them to repel Indian invasions.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson reported the joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers. It provides that the omission in the muster rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled, and which is now or may hereafter be withheld, by reason of such omission, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to entitle soldiers who were not free at the date herein specified, to secure bounty.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the effect that in determining who is the wife of a colored soldier, evidence of cohabitation and living together shall be taken as proof. The resolution as amended was passed.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The veto message was then taken up.

Mr. Johnson said that in the discussion of the bill before the Senate, the question was not strictly a legal one. There are questions of policy to be considered, questions of expediency. The objection which the President makes to the bill, in returning it without his approbation, relates as well to the expediency of the measure as to its alleged unconstitutionality. The purposes of clothing the President with the veto power were to guard his own department against encroachment by any other; to guard the States against a like influence, and to guard the individual citizen also. In addition to these objects, one of the purposes of the Convention was to guard against inexpedient and ill-considered legislation. Looking to what had taken place in the Congress of the Confederacy, and to what had occurred in the several State Governments, the members of the Convention of 1787 were satisfied that it was just as necessary for the public weal to protect the country against inexpedient legislation, or almost as necessary, as it was to protect it against unconstitutional legislation. It has heretofore been denied by some and doubted by others whether the President is justified in using the power, except upon constitutional grounds. That principle was argued by the leading members of the Whig Party, at the head of which stood Mr. Clay, when they became very much dissatisfied with the exercise of that power by the then President of the United States, Gen. Jackson. The fact there called the attention of Mr. Madison. He expressed his opinion on it in a letter written with the ability which always marked his writings, dated on the 15th of October, 1834. [Mr. Johnson here quoted from the letter referred to, and continued.] The honorable member from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) seems to suppose that he finds as valid objections to the exercise of this power by the President in this instance, in the fact that the bill passed received the votes of more than two-thirds of the members of each House, and he cited in support of that doctrine a speech delivered by the President when he was a member of this body in 1859 and 1860. The Senate, perhaps, were induced, by what he read from that speech, to believe that the President stated the principle to be, that a bill passed by a two-thirds vote could not constitutionally be subjected to the veto power. If he had read the latter part of the same sentence he would have found that the President intended no such thing. The soundness of the doctrine

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 5, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C	115	100	Penn. Coal Co.	135
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R	114	100	do	134
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	104¼	200	West. U. Tel.	55
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81.R	105	100	do	56
6,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	104	20	do	57
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	91⅝	700	N. Y. Central	91½
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	Erie R.	72⅞
	First Ser...S'll	100	100	do	72¾
10,000	do	100¼	300	do	72⅞
600	do.2d S.Small	100	300	do...b10	73⅛
600	do Small	100¼	100	do	73
31,000	do	100	700	do...3d call	73⅞
40,000	do	100¼	250	Hud. Riv. R.	109
1,000	do...2d call	100	700	P. F. W. & C.	98
600	do.3d S..Small	100	100	do	98⅝
3,000	do	100	400	Reading R.	100½
10,000	do	100¼	400	do	100⅞
5,000	do...2d call	100	300	do	100⅝
6,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	100¼	1200	do	100¼
12,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	93½	300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	97
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	93¼	100	do...c	98
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	50	do...c	98
2,000	N. Car. 6s	84½	100	do	92
1,000	Cal. 7s	108	100	do...c	99½
6,000	Missouri 6s	72¼	400	do...c	100
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		800	do...c	100¼
	Pacific R.	74	600	do...c	101
10,000	Louisiana 6s	85	200	do	86
3,600	Kentucky 6s	94	200	do	88½
2,000	Virginia 6s	74	1200	do...s3	84
4,000	Brooklyn Park L.	86	400	do...s5	83
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24½	400	do...s3	84
25,000	do	24½	200	do...2d call	99½
15,000	do	24¼	100	do...c	88
30,000	do	24½	400	do...s3	83¾
10,000	do...2d call	24½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	116
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	101	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	79
5,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bds.	95	100	do	78⅝
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	100	do...3d call	78⅞
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	120	3000	Chi. & N. W.	26
170	Tradesmen's Bank	135	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	53½
5	Continental Bank	98	500	Cleve. & Tol.	109
10	Cen. National B'k	108¼	500	Chi. & R. I.	110
45	Fourth N. Bk.	101	200	do	109⅝
16	Am. Ex. Bank	116	100	C., Bur. & Quin.	116
	Metropol. Bank	121	100	Mil. & P. du C.	93
100	Del. & Hud. C.	134	50	Del., Lack. & W.	130
25	do	134	150	New-Jersey Cen.	107
25	do	135	150	Chic. & Alt.	84
200	Mich. Cen. R.	109			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Second Series	100⅛	900	M. S. & N. I....c	96
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24½	800	do...c	95½
200	New-York Cen.	91⅝	200	do	95
200	Reading R....s30	99⅝	200	do...s3	85
300	Erie Railroad	72⅞	200	do...s5	85
200	do	72⅝	100	C. & N. W. P.	53½
200	Clev. & Pitts.	78⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	88⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81.R.	105	2300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	98½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.C.	105¼	100	do...c	96
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	104	100	do...c	95½
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	104	100	do...c	95½
50,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s.		200	do...c	95½
	Sec. Ser.	100	100	do...c	94½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40½	100	do	90
100	Mariposa Pr.	17½	100	do	89
100	Western U. Tel.	56¼	100	do	90
100	Erie Railroad	73½	100	do	89
100	do	73⅝	100	do	85
100	N. Y. Cen.	91½	100	do	90
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅛	200	do...s3	84
500	do	79⅛	300	Reading R.	100
500	do	80	100	Ill. Central R.	116
100	do	79⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	53½
100	do	79⅞	200	Chic. & Rk. Is.	110⅛
200	do...b30	79⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	M. So. & N. I.	90	100	Erie R....s3	73⅞
200	do...s3	84	3000	do	73⅝
300	do...s3	84	300	do	73⅝
100	do...s3	85	1200	do...b3	74
700	do...s3	104	100	do	73⅛
100	do	86	2600	do	73⅞
100	do	85	100	do	73½
100	do...s3	85½	100	Hud. R. R....b3	109⅝
600	do...s3	84⅝	100	Reading R.	100⅞
200	do...s3	85	600	do	100½
700	do	84	700	do...s3	100⅝
200	do...s5	85	400	do...s3	100⅝
100	do...s3	84½	200	do...s3	100⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts....c	79	200	Chi. & R. I....x-d	110⅝
300	do	78⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	O. & M. C.	24	2300	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	88⅞
100	Canton Co.	47⅜	100	do	94
100	Spruce Hill Coal	5	100	do	98¼
100	New-York Cen.	91⅛	100	do	99½
100	do	91	200	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅝
100	do	91⅛	100	do	78⅝
100	do	91½	100	do...b3	78
100	do	91⅞	100	do	77⅞
100	do	91⅝	100	do...b3	78
100	do	91⅞	100	do...b3	77⅞
200	Erie R.	73	100	do	77⅝
100	do	73⅛	100	do	77½
400	Reading R.	100⅜	100	do...b3	77⅞
200	do...b3	100½	100	do	77½
400	do	100	100	do	77⅛
100	do	100⅛	100	do...b5	77⅜
100	do	100¼	100	do	77⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. P.	53⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	26
100	do...b3	53½	100	do	25⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen....b3	91⅝	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	88
800	Erie Railroad	73½	200	do	87
100	do...s3	73½	200	do	88
200	do	73⅞	300	do	85½
400	do	73⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅝
200	do...s3	73⅜	100	Chi. & R. I....x-d	110⅝
500	do	73⅜	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	26
1200	do	73⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.P.	54¼
200	do...b3	73⅝		do	54¼
1000	Reading R.	100⅛			
200	do...b10	100¼	100	P., F. W. & C.x-d	89⅛

THURSDAY, April 5—P.M.

The price of Gold has varied but slightly to-day; the sales were at 127½@⅝ ⅌ cent. The deliveries are made with comparative ease, notwithstanding the daily demand for Customs, which average over $400,000 thus far in the present week. We hear that some considerable Money loans have been called in upon Gold Certificates, with a view to employ the Money more profitably in the Railway speculation now going forward on the Stock Exchange. This turn has contributed to the ease of Gold Certificates on the Street for immediate delivery. The Exchange on London was 106½ ⅌ cent. to-day for standard Bills, and 105@105½ for Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton, with the shipping documents attached. There continues to be a good selection of Southern Bank credits on the market at 106@106½ ⅌ cent. The business for Saturday's mail is not yet very important, but the rates are quoted steadier than yesterday.

The market for money is fairly established at 6 ⅌ cent. among the brokers, in place of 5 ⅌ cent. last week. The exceptions at 5 ⅌ cent. are on Government securities, where large sums are voluntarily tendered to the heavy Wall-street dealers. The general supply of money is easy at the higher rate. The Government securities are less firm on the 7-30 ⅌ cent. Treasury paper, and there was a disposition to sell to-day at par at 100⅛ ⅌ cent. The gold-bearing stocks are dull, without much change in prices. The later news from England to-day by the *Cuba* reports steady quotations for American stocks, and lower rates for money on the Continent. There is also a prospect of a further reduction in London to 5 ⅌ cent. The Liverpool cotton market continues to be well supported; a most important fact on this side, where we have still large stocks of cotton in the New-York and Southern markets to go forward at present high prices.

The Michigan Southern speculation was again the feature of the Stock Exchange to-day, and the fluctuations and varied excitement on the stock through the day took the extraordinary range at one time of 106 ⅌ cent. cash, and 84@83 ⅌ cent. for Saturday. This was early in the morning. The official dealings in the cash stock at the regular Board were at 101@99½@98½@94 ⅌ cent. A scene of much interest and no little turmoil was witnessed at the 2:30 P. M. regular Board, when the defaults in the deliveries came to be reported and officially settled. It transpired that Mr. DANIEL DREW, whose broker, Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, had borrowed 2,000 shares of a New-street firm some days ago, and who had called for its return to-day, failed or refused to provide the stock, *and had sued out an injunction before Judge McCUNN, directed to the New-street lenders of the stock and to the President of the Stock Exchange* (Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING,) *restraining them from buying in the Stock under the rule*, as in such cases made and provided by the rules of the Board. The grounds of this extraordinary proceeding were not made public. The Vice-President of the Board, (Mr. DYATT,) who presides at the Afternoon Session, received an order direct from Mr. GROESBECK, the Broker immediately responsible to the lenders of the Stock, to buy it in for *his* account, as he had not been supplied with the Stock for delivery in the prescribed season. This prompt and honorable conduct by Mr. GROESBECK was warmly commended, and the Stock was bought in under his order a few minutes before 3 o'clock at 98½ ⅌ cent. cash. Several other defaults of 100 to 500 shares each were made good in the same way, and the Board adjourned, under the agitation natural to the singular conduct of one of the heaviest and wealthiest speculators of the street, he himself being frequently a party to what is known as the *cornering* operation on Erie Stock, of which he is a Director, and in which he is alternately *Bull* or *Bear*, as his interest and commanding influence and position in this particular concern may, for the time, seem to dictate.

At the 3:30 P. M. Open Board there was some discussion in regard to buying in Michigan Southern, under notice from certain members of the regular Stock Exchange Board. As a difficulty had previously occurred as to the rule and courtesies proper between the two organizations, on this subject, a Committee was appointed to confer with the President of the regular Exchange, and to report at an early day. No stock was bought in at the open Board, but the President, Mr. HARD, subsequently purchased in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, where all the Brokers and outside dealers meet in common, about 4,000 shares of Michigan Southern at 95 ⅌ cent. for whom it may concern, to fulfil the deliveries of the day reported in default.

After the adjournment of the Boards, there was a higher market for Erie shares, sales as high as 74½ ⅌ cent., while the excitement in Michigan Southern was suddenly allayed, and the price for Friday's delivery was about 85@87 ⅌ cent.

At 5:30 P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	91¼	91¾	Missouri 6s	72½	72½
U. S. 5-20s	104	104	Northwest	25⅞	25¾
U. S. 7-30s	100⅛	100¼	N. West Pref.	54	54¼
N. Y. Central	91⅝	91¾	Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
Erie	73⅝	74⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅞	89⅝
Hudson	109	109	Cumb'land Coal	42½	42
Reading	100⅞	100⅝	Quicksilver	40½	40⅞
Mich. Southern	98	88	Mariposa	11⅝	11½
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47⅝	47
Pittsburgh	79⅝	78½	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Prairie du Chien	93		American Gold	127½	127½
Tennessee 6s	90½	90½	Bills on London	106½	106½
Pacific Mail	212	212			

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	106
Union	120	Hanover	110
America	137	Irving	112
City	180	Metropolitan	121
Phenix	97	Market	110½
Tradesmen's	135	Corn Exchange	113
Merchants' Exch'ge	109½	Continental	97½
Seventh Ward		St. Nicholas	102
State of New York	106	Marine	140
Commerce	106½	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	Importers' & Traders'	109
Ocean	97	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	116	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Pacific	165	Central National	108½
Chatham	136	Fourth National	101
Bank of Republic	108	Ninth National	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	95
Erie 1st M., '68	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	86
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F. '85	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	85
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	79
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c.	107	Mil. & Mo. L.G. 1st M.	95
Mich. S. & N.I. S.F. 7 p.c.	98	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	96
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	94½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Lack. & West'n Bonds	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100

The *Tribune* Money column of this morning says:

> "Clique movements, which are the feature of the market at the present time, *convert the Exchange into a hot-bed of gambling, from which at no remote day great permanent damage will be done to the business and credit of the Board.* Harlem and Prairie du Chien were cornered and destroyed, and judging from the past, the permanent value of property made the instrument of speculators to the extent witnessed in them cannot be improved. * * * Michigan Southern closes 101¼, and has sold higher. The stock was offered at 86, seller 3, at the same time. The end of the speculation is evidently approaching."

We commend the writer for the *Tribune* to the study of the old fable of the bull and the ox. In January and February the "clique movements" of the Street were in the direction and to the determined purpose of breaking down all Railway values. He *then* sympathized with them. All the Roads were, in his estimation, going to the bad, and Michigan Southern might go first. *Now*, the tables being turned, as must sometimes happen in the whirligig of time, (which is said to bring around its revenges,) his moral sense is shocked and the Stock Exchange scandalized at the same "feature of the market" reversed! But as he seems quite sure that "the end of the speculations is evidently approaching," we hope our neighbor will feel less uneasy in his mind in a day or two. He may even recover his equanimity so far as to correct his ridiculous assertion this morning, that the Secretary of the Treasury will have to borrow money to piece out his revenues to the 1st July. We are quite sure he has no sensible reason to believe su cha story

Sales of Real Estate.

The following real estate was disposed of yesterday at public auction:

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.	
Lot north side 17th-st., 125 feet west 6th-av.	$5,650
Lot north side 18th-st., 125 feet west 6th-av.	5,300
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.	
House and lot No. 122 East 33d-st.	6,500
House and lot No. 181 East 35th-st.	5,000
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.	
House and lot on Putnam-av., 140 feet from Bedford-av.	4,750
BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
House and lot No. 12 King-st.	6,100
House and lot No. 24 Jones-st.	7,300
Lot south side 41st-st., 400 feet east 8th-av.	8,800
House and lot No. 1 Canal-st.	11,425
2 lots and 3 houses northeast corner 5th-st., and North 7th-st.	6,250
Lot and frame cottage south side Richardson-st., 75 feet east Graham-av.	1,275
BY D. M. SEAMAN.	
Country seat and 10 acres land at Hempstead, L. I.	11,800
BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.	
Lot s. s. 3d-st., bet. South 4th and 5th sts.	$6,500
Lot on Gates-st. and lot on Gurney-st., 66 feet from Ralph-av., each	430
House and lot on Wyeth-av., near Rush-st.	3,050
4 lots n. w. cor. 8th-av. and 20th-st., each	230
5 lots n. s. 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., each	150
5 lots n. s. 19th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., each	140
4 lots w. s. 7th-av., corner 19th-st., each	161
4 lots n. s. 19th-st., in rear of above, each	135
4 lots s. s. 19th-st., adjoining above, each	128
7 lots s. s. 19th-st., adjoining above, each	126
4 lots w. s. 7th-av., corner 20th-st., each	200
4 lots n. s. 20th-st., rear of above, each	155
11 lots n. s. 20th-st., adjoining above, each	155
4 lots w. s. 7th-av., corner 21st-st., each	163
10 lots s. s. 20th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., each	150
10 lots s. s. 21st-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., each	175
10 lots s. s. 20th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., each	260
1 gore adjoining above	60
6 lots s. s. 19th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., each	255

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 7,582 bbls. Flour, 2,414 bags Corn Meal, 3,625 bushels Corn, 315 bushels Oats, 1,125 bushels Malt, 909 bbls. Pork, 692 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,443 pkgs. Lard, 725 pkgs. Beef, and 88 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet and depressed. Pots, $6 81½@$6 93¾ ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous figures. Java at 27½c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23c.; Laguayra at 20c. @22½c.; Rio at 16½c.@21c., and St. Domingo at 17½c. @17½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at drooping rates. Middlings, 38c.@40c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,500 bales, against receipts of 2,851 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	17,040
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	238,933
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	690,691
Exports from Sept. 1 to April 3, bales	353,296

EGGS—Are arriving and selling freely at lower and irregular prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 22c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 20c.@22c.; Western, by express, 21c.@22c.; Canada, 20c.@22c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand. Inferior and low grades have been quoted a shade cheaper, on more liberal offering. The finer qualities have been held with much firmness, in view of the reduced supply available. The home trade were the principal buyers to-day as usual of late. The export inquiry has been very limited. Sales since our last 8,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$7 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 10@$8 20, chiefly at $7 15@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20 @$8 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@$7 25
Extra State	7 10	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 60	@15 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 60@$10 for poor to good, and $10 05@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 25@$11 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine, at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 280 bbls.

FRUIT—Desirable lots of Apples and Cranberries have been less freely offered, and have been in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote: Apples, fancy Western, $6@$6 50; Apples, mixed Western, $4 50@$5 50; Apples, common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $16@$17; Cranberries, second grade, $6@$9 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are in fair demand and steady. Small fruits are in better demand at higher figures. Peaches are quiet but firm. We quote: Dried Apples, new, 13½c.@14½c.; Dried Apples, old State, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@30c.; Peaches, unpealed, halves, 14c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 43c.@48c.; Blackberries, 30c.@35c.; Raspberries, 43c.@50c.; Plums, 29c. @30c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Has been in limited demand, chiefly for milling, at drooping prices, though holders of really prime parcels, especially of Spring, have been reluctant to make any concessions. Sales since our last 22,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50; White Michigan at $2 35; Amber Iowa at $1 68; good Milwaukee Club at $1 6[illegible], and White Genesee at $2 6[illegible] ⅌ bushel. A small lot of [illegible] Spring Wheat was sold on private terms. Corn has attracted more attention, partly for export, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 76,000 bushels at 73c.@76c. for unsound, and 79c.@79½c. [illegible] and delivered, for sound mixed Western, 80c.@81c., for new Yellow ⅌ bushel. Oats are in brisk demand and dearer, including State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 53c.@55c.; old Western at 55c.@57c.; new Western at 36c.@47c.; Canada at 56c.@58c. ⅌ bushel. Liberal purchases continue to be made for shipment to London. Rye has been depressed; 7,000 bushels good North River were sold at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand; 4,000 bushels fair Canada West were purchased at $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been more sought after; 7,500 bushels changed hands at $1 10@$1 35 for State and Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Prime Beans are in small demand. Inferior are dull and lower, with a large stock on the market. We quote: New Marrows, $1 75@$2 50; New Kidneys, $2 25@$2 50; New Mediums, $1 25@$1 45; Mixed lots, 80c.@$1; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 25; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in more demand at 65c.@75c. for common to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including last year's crop at 25c.@56c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Has been quiet and tending downward.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, and steady in price, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet yet steady, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 25@$6 75; Rosin at $3@$15 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 80; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 28@$1 30 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude; 40c.@41c. for Refined in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair speculative demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last: 7,000 bbls., in lots, at $26 15@$26 25 for new Mess, closing at $26 15 regular; $24 75@$25 25 for one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 for new Prime Mess, $25 50@$25 75 for thin Mess, $21 50@$22 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. new Mess, April, May and June delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $26@$26 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 550 pkgs. Bacon is in less request, including Cumberland Cut, at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15½c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.; sales 270 boxes. Dressed Hogs are plenty and quoted down to 12½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. The demand is less active. Lard continues in limited request; sales 480 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $15@$19 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are in good demand at $38@$40 ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Butter is in less request at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@65c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 16c.@22c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

We have to note the fact that new-crop Butter is now daily increasing, its volume of receipts being about ten days earlier than last year; and from the fact that many farmers who last year run their milk into cheese factories, will the present season make their dairies of butter instead, and also from the increase of cattle, and the fact that a large number of farm operatives which the close of the war has returned to their former employments, there is no doubt but that a full and adequate supply of Butter will be put on the market, and at prices that will admit of full and general consumption. California demand for fine Butter has for a number of years added materially in sustaining high market rates. But the dairy-farmers of the Golden State have been gradually increasing and improving their stock of cows and also the manufacture of dairy products, and the coming season fine Eastern Butter will experience a strong competition with their home make, and the requirements must necessarily be decreased.

The export of Butter from this port to California will this year be twelve thousand firkins less than last; and at the present writing the several markets of California are well supplied with stock, at 35c.@40c. ⅌ lb. for Home manufacture, and 40c.@42½c. for Eastern; all of which facts may tend to fix the views of the dairy interests of this State and the West on moderate prices for their goods. The export of Butter to Europe is looked upon as a thing of the past, and our own home trade will hereafter have to be more sedulously cultivated, and smaller profits acceptable. The stock of old Butter is nearly all absorbed, and the stock in City and Country was never lighter at this period. Our quotations are continued, but the bulk of the various styles, is out of market. The market is now in a state of transition from the old to the new crop, and with a meagre present supply, prices are of course firm. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	60	@65
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	55	@60
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	50	@55

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ⅌ lb.	55	@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ⅌ lb.	50	@55
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ lb.	52	@55
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	52	@54
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ lb.	52	@55
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	45	@48
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ⅌ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	42	@45
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	36	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Common Western—firkins, ⅌ lb.	25	@30
Canada Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33	@36
Roll Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ⅌ lb.	40	@48

CHEESE.

The market continues very dull and with a heavy tendency to lower prices. Receipts are light, but the stock remaining on hand is quite large, and cannot be moved except at lower figures. In the absence of trade quotations remain unchanged.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	20	@21
Farm Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Farm Dairies—second quality	18	@20
Farm Dairies—common	17	@18
Orange County—flat skimmed	16	@18

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better demand, and prices higher. Onions are dull, with a large stock on hand, sales having been made as low as 25c. ⅌ bbl. We quote: Potatoes—Mercers, $2 50@$2 25; Jackson Whites, $2 75@$3; Buckeyes, $1 75@$3; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Peach Blows, $2 75@$3; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$8; Onions, Red, 75c.@$1; Onions, White, $1 75@$2 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages, New, ⅌ 100, $8 @$12; Turnips, Russia, New, ⅌ bbl., $1 75@$2 50; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., $3@$4; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $15@$20.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The demand for Poultry has been active, and prices have improved, owing to small receipts. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 28c.@30c.; Chickens, 28c.@30c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 28c.@38c. ⅌ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c. @27c.; Fowls, 24c.@26c.; Chickens, 25c.@26c. ⅌ lb.; Geese, $2 25@$3 50; Ducks, $1 50@$1 75; Prairie Chickens, 65c.@75c. ⅌ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1 62@$1 75 ⅌ dozen.

SUGARS—Are in less request, and irregular in price. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 765 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Grocers' at 10½c.@11½c.; Refining at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 38,000 lbs., at 15½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 177,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in request at $2 26, and held at $2 27 ⅌ gallon; sales unimportant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steamer, 400 boxes Bacon at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London—7,000 bushels Corn at 6d.; 50,000 bushels Oats at 5d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel, and 22 tons Wood at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Barbadoes—3,150 bushels Oats at 14c. ⅌ bushel, in gold.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Southern Debts and the Statute of Limitations—Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses—The Alden Type-Setting Machine—The Question of High Tariffs and Protection.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, A. A. LOW, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following-named gentlemen were elected members: ALFRED DOUGLAS, RICHARD DOUGLAS, JOHN DOUGLAS, JOHN H. PRENTICE, J. W. DOW, W. C. THOMPSON and ABRAM WAKEMAN.

Mr. OPDYKE moved that the Chamber assume the functions delegated to it by the act recently passed by the State Legislature, providing for a Board of Commissioners to License Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels. The motion was adopted.

Mr. OPDYKE then nominated, on behalf of the Executive Committee, WILLIAM HOWLAND as the Commissioner from that Chamber. Mr. HOWLAND was so nominated.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee on memorializing Congress in reference to Southern debts contracted before the war, asked for an extension of time to report, which was granted.

Mr. CONKLING, Chairman of the Committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of the statutes of limitation in relation to Southern indebtedness, said that from the action of Congress thereon, it was evident that it did not properly comprehend the law nor the import of the resolutions on the subject which had been passed by that Chamber. He moved that the subject be recommitted to the same Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting, or at the special meeting of the Chamber. The motion was adopted.

Gen. WETMORE moved that the Chamber approve the passage of the bill now before the Senate of the Legislature, giving the United States the right to acquire the title of the property at the southeast corner of the Battery and South-street, for the erection of a barge-office. Adopted.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the bill now before Congress, modifying the law relating to the appointment of midshipmen and apprentices in the navy, be approved by the Chamber, and that the action of that body be made known to the members of Congress.

In order that the matter be put in proper shape, the bill, which was read, the old law, and Mr. BLUNT's resolution, were referred to the Executive Committee.

Gen. STRONG read a very graphic sketch of the Alden type-setting machine, and moved that the Chamber invite its manufacturers to have one placed in that chamber for exhibition, with persons to work it, and that the Chamber of Commerce recommend the machine to the world as the best invention for the setting of type and its distribution.

The President objected to the introduction of matter of this kind on general grounds, and in that particular case on personal grounds. He did not think that such propositions as these were proper to be entertained by that Chamber. It only required the door to be opened and the flow of such applications would be unceasing.

Several of the members objected also, and Gen. STRONG withdrew his motion.

Mr. DELMAR offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are indications that resolutions will be [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] New-York, [illegible] support of the Government, instead of being the object of the tax on imports, has become [illegible]; and next, because protection interferes alike with commerce, agriculture and manufactures, confining them all within a narrow and unprofitable scope, and degrading these great national industries to the level of conveniences for the temporary elevation of private interests and private ambition.

Resolved, That to invigorate our languishing home industry by furnishing additional employment to our working classes, in producing those things which may be profitably exchanged for imported goods, to fill our markets with the wealth of the world, to promote agriculture, and to furnish a new and permanent impetus to the manufacture and export of indigenous products and machinery, in which latter industry our people excel all others, all that is needed is that the present protective tariff be reduced to a revenue standard.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Congress as being expressive of the sense of this Chamber.

They were referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the special meeting.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Crossing Sweepers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do well to ask a modification of the sweeping order clearing the streets of beggars, in favor of the little barefooted children who stand in the pelting storms of rain sweeping the crossings that we may cross dry shod.

While doing this, they are striving to earn a pittance to relieve their pressing necessities for bread, and though it is true they depend on the mindful passers by for recompense, yet it can scarce be claimed they do not earn it honestly. It is honest labor though voluntary, and ought not to be prohibited. I appeal to those who issued the order to modify it that much, and it will surely meet with the approval of the philantropic and good of our City.

Respectfully, &c., LEDYARD BILL.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

JOHN LOBBECKE, residing at No. 128 Elm-street, made a complaint against GEORGE SMITH, a young man of respectable appearance, charging him with having stolen a watch and chain, valued at $25. In his affidavit, the complainant stated that about 11 o'clock on the night of Wednesday last, he met SMITH and another man in a saloon in Spring-street, between Laurens and Wooster-street; that when he left the saloon the accused and his companion followed, and that they attacked him on the corner of Spring and Laurens-street, when SMITH snatched LOBBECKE's watch and chain, running off with them. Officer O'BRIEN, of the Eighth Precinct, heard the cry of "Police," and gave chase to one of the assailants, but failed to arrest him. Subsequently, LOBBECKE pointed SMITH out to the officer in a crowd on the corner of Spring-street and Broadway, when he was arrested. When arraigned before the Court, SMITH stated that he was wholly innocent of the charge, and that he had never seen the complainant until arrested. The accused was held for examination.

VALIDITY OF THE HEALTH LAW.

MARTIN LYONS, CHAS. HALPIN, WILLIAM HUFF and JOHN ASHLEY, cartmen in the employ of the Street-cleaning Contractors, were arrested yesterday by Officer PEARY, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of violating the Health Law, in dumping garbage at the foot of Gansevoort-street. Several other men employed by the Street Contractors also appeared in Court to answer a similar charge. The four whose names are given above elected to stand trial at the Court of General Sessions, and they were accordingly admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each, Mr. SHEPPARD F. KNAPP becoming their surety. JAMES LYNCH was selected from among the prisoners, to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions, being admitted to bail. The complaints against the other men were withdrawn. This arrangement was made to enable the question to be definitely decided in either Court. Messrs. KNAPP, DEVOE and BROWN, the Street-cleaning Contractors, were present, accompanied by counsel, and the Health Board were represented by their counsel, GEORGE BLISS, Jr.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

PICKING POCKETS AT A CHURCH FAIR.

Detective FARLEY arrested GEORGE KANE and WILLIAM DAVIS, on Wednesday evening, at the Cooper Institute, where the fair for the benefit of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church is being held. The Detective saw the prisoners engaged in picking ladies' pockets, and when arrested DAVIS threw away a pocket-book containing $2 75, a piece of gold chain, and a card having the name of "Mrs. MCKINNEY, Sixth-street," written thereon. Both the prisoners were held for trial. The owner of the pocketbook recovered from the thieves can procure it from Detective FARLEY at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named WILLIAM TAYLOR, drove up to the bonded warehouse, No. 56 Broadway, with a horse and wagon, got down and with the utmost *sang froid* seized a case of colored silks, valued at $3,000, and placing it in his vehicle drove off. It appeared, however, that the movements of the man and his accomplices had been watched by Detectives KIMMER, HIGGINS, REED and BROWN of the Merchants' Independent Detective Force, and calling to their assistance Officer PHELPS of the Regular force, TAYLOR was arrested, and the silks recovered. The horse and cart were found to belong to E. N. CROW, of No. 145 Sullivan-street, and had been hired for the occasion. The accused was taken to Court and remanded for trial.

A QUEER CHARGE.

Officer BRIMMERHOP, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ROSA PRYOR on a charge of having stolen $300 in United States Treasury notes from HENRY MILLER, of No. 66 Oliver-street. The complainant stated that the theft was committed by the prisoner while they were in a room together; that he placed the bills in his stockings for greater security, but that soon after he discovered that they had been removed. PRYOR was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARS OPERATING ON A SAFE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a forcible entrance was effected by a gang of burglars into the pork-packing house of Messrs. APPEL & CORDES, No. 52 Cannon-street. After gaining entrance to the office, the thieves poured a quantity of gunpowder into the lock of the safe, and exploded the charge by means of a fuse. After thus opening the safe, they carried off $25. Officer MCGUIRE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, saw three men leave the alleyway, when he made an unsuccessful effort to arrest them. JOHN EVANS was subsequently arrested on suspicion, and was held for further examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

JUVENILE HORSE THIEVES.

Officer BROOKS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested on Wednesday evening three young boys, named LUKE MCKEE, HENRY CLIVE and GODFREY YABLER, on a charge of having stolen a valuable horse from the stable of Mr. HENRY WELSH, at No. 63 Forsyth-street. On their arrival at the Station-house, MCKEE, who is the youngest of the prisoners, confessed that CLIVE had persuaded him to go into the stable and remove the horse. After obtaining the animal they took it to the horse market with a view of selling it. On being arraigned before the Court MCKEE repeated these statements, when the Justice concluded to discharge him; but the remaining two prisoners were remanded for examination. The horse was recovered and restored to the owner.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Equity—Verbal Warranty to Lands—Will a Court of Equity Enforce a Parol Contract?—Possession as Notice of Title—Attorney and Client.

John A. Hosbach and Richard Wiggin, appellants, vs. John A. Porter and wife, appellees.—This is an appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of Nebraska. In 1857 Hosbach preëmpted a quarter section of land, in Douglas County, in the Territory of Nebraska, and entered thereon afterward, receiving the usual certificate of entry from the proper department.

Subsequently the City of Omaha, claiming that the land so preëmpted was within the incorporated limits of that city, filed in the General Land Office proceedings to vacate it, and it was so ordered by the Commissioner; and the land never having been offered at public sale, it was ordered to be sold at public auction, and was sold for $800, being bought in for that sum by one McCormick, for Hosbach, who provided the money for the purpose. Thereupon a certificate was issued to McCormick, who, on the same day, at Hosbach's request, conveyed with special warranty to Seeley, ten acres thereof, Hosbach, as alleged, at the same time promising Seeley to make, or cause to be made, any further necessary assurances, effectually to vest title in him, should the public sale to McCormick be vacated; and Seeley, relying on this promise, accepted the deed in satisfaction of certain indebtedness of Hosbach to him. The deed was on the same day recorded, and Seely entered upon the premises. Subsequently Seeley conveyed to Mrs. Porter, one of the appellees, five of the ten acres for $300, Hosbach, as alleged, knowing of the sale and permitting its consummation, without intimating any claim to the conveyed premises on his part. Mrs. Porter at once entered upon the property, and made certain improvements at considerable expense.

In April, 1862, after protracted examinations before him in respect to the rights of the parties and the validity of the original preëmption by Hosbach, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and restored the property to Hosbach, under his preëmption, vacating the public sale of the lands and directing the $800 paid on the sale to be refunded to the party entitled to it, upon the surrender of the McCormick certificate. Hosbach returned the certificate and received the $800, together with the usual certificate, in virtue of his preëmption entry. These restoration proceedings were unknown to, as alleged, and concealed from the appellees, and in the same month of the restoration, Hosbach and his wife conveyed to Wiggin the ten acres deeded by McCormick to Seeley, five of which had been conveyed by Seeley to the appellees, and Wiggin threatened to bring an action of ejectment to recover the premises.

The bill filed by the appellees, who were complainants below, prayed that the defendants (present appellants) be decreed to convey the land to them, and that injunction might issue restraining the threatened ejectment. Demurrers were interposed [illegible] of defendants to [illegible] the [illegible] denied that the [illegible] Hosbach's preëmption entry were unknown to, or concealed from the complainants; and that he, at the time of their purchase, had notice of their interests, and asserting good faith in his purchase, for value. A supplemental answer was filed, assailing the validity of the public sale, to which replication was made, but no proofs were taken on that point.

The District Court rendered decree according to the prayer of the bill, and upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the territory the decree was affirmed. The case was then brought here where it is argued that the judgment should be reversed, because of error in the ruling of the Court below. Seeley himself testified that Hosbach's promise to him was that if his title failed, he, (Hosbach) would pay him $1,000; and, therefore, as his title to the land did fail, and passed into the hands of Wiggin, an innocent purchaser, Seeley had a perfect remedy at law against Hosbach for the $1,000. But the verbal warranty to Hosbach, if proven, would not avail the appellee anything, for the reason that when McCormick made the deed to Seeley he refused to warrant the title generally, as was shown, but gave only a special warrant against his own acts; and if the theory of the appellees is true, that it was the deed of Hosbach, then certainly the terms of the deed ought on its face to express the intent of the parties. No other covenant of warranty to lands is of any value. Such a covenant must be in writing, and equity will not enforce a parol contract. Hosbach had agreed, as was shown, to pay Seeley and one Hanscom $500 each for their services in the restoration matter, and they thereby became his attorneys, and should not have been allowed to testify. The Court erred in admitting their testimony, objection having been made, on the ground that it disclosed confidential communications of a client to his attorney.

But it is immaterial what view the Court may take as to Hosbach's liability, or his good or bad faith in these transactions, for Wiggin can in no way be affected by it, being, as the record shows, a *bona fide* purchaser for a valuable consideration. Without notice innocent purchasers are entitled to great favor in a Court of Equity. Wiggins holds the legal title, and even if the equities were even, he must prevail. He had neither actual nor constructive notice of the title of the appellees; nor had the appellees such a possession of the land when Wiggin purchased as to put him on inquiry, or to amount to constructive notice. Hosbach, and not Porter, was in the actual occupancy of the lands at the time, as well as at the time and before Porter purchased of Seeley. Possession, in order to affect a purchaser with notice, must be *actual, unequivocal, and notorious* occupancy of the land.

The appellees reply at length, insisting that all the circumstances of the case show bad faith in Hosbach toward the appellees in permitting them to purchase the property when he was aware that their title might and probably would be defeated by the restoration of his preëmption entry; and that having stood by and conceded any claims he had on the premises, he is now estopped from denying their title. He was told by Porter that his (Porter's) wife was about to purchase the property, and said nothing. He was upon the premises frequently and saw that improvements were being made thereon by the appellees, but never made any objection to it, or in any manner interfered.

Redick and Briggs for appellants; Jas. M. Woolworth and Jas. M. Carlisle for appellees.

THE METEOR CASE CONTINUED.

Highly Interesting Testimony—Alleged Rebel Proclivities of the Chilian Plenipotentiary—Officers of the United States Navy not Polished Enough for Chilian Service—Capt. McNicholls Rather Heavy on Senor Vicuna McKenna.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Yesterday Mr. McNicholls was called and reëxamined by Mr. Courtney. The first time he went to see Rogers was about soldiers, to ascertain if soldiers were wanted for the Chilian service; did not know doing so was against the law.

Q.—When did you first ascertain that the *Meteor* was going to sail? A.—From Mr. Rogers.

Julius Conklin examined by Mr. Courtney—Knows Dr. Rogers; saw him on the Saturday prior to the seizure of the *Meteor*, at his own house; Mr. McNicholls was with him; he (Rogers) remarked that the vessel would sail probably on Monday, as all arrangements had been completed for the sale to the Chilian Government—he believed to Mr. McKenna.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—When he heard the above remark he stated that he should take care that the vessel would not leave port if he knew it; this was because he was indignant that McKenna should take his and MrcNicholls' labor for nothing; his labor was the finding of the kind of vessel wanted; he got over his indignation; gave no information whatever to the Government, nor has he interest in the reward; he has employed counsel (Mr. Barret,) to whom he has made a statement, to protect himself in case he may have infringed upon the neutrality laws; he went first to Mr. Rogers when he heard of this affair, to serve Chili if necessary, or to enlist soldiers with the same object; was in the recruiting service in 1863; was introduced to Byron by Mr. McNicholls; was desirous to serve Chili both for interest and sympathy; expected to assume the office of major.

Q.—Have you not been a bounty broker? A.—I have done a little in that way; had no office of my own; the way in which I did the business was, if any of the merchants I knew wished a substitute I went to a bounty broker's office and obtained a substitute for them; his connection with the affair of the sale was that he introduced capitalists to Mr. Rogers; he did not himself give any information to the Spanish Government, but he heard from Mr. McNicholls that Byron was going to do so; at an interview with Byron, prior to the seizure of the *Meteor*, he (Byron) stated that the ship ought to be stopped; he made no remark at this time; did not express his sympathy with Chili at this time; he does not expect any share in the half of the ship if Byron should succeed in obtaining it.

Capt. McNicholls, late U. S. N., examined by Mr. Courtney—Is a mariner; knows Mr. Forbes since the Fall of 1863; knows Charles L. Wright; saw him about the 17th of November; saw Dr. Rogers between the 15th of November and 10th December at his house; went with a man named Bates, of Valparaiso.

The questions eliciting the following replies were objected to by Mr. Evarts:

We went there to see if two letters of marque, held by Bates were genuine as from the Chilian Government; Bates showed Mr. Rogers the two letters of marque, but Mr. Rogers did not recognize the signature of the then Secretary of War at Chili, but he had no doubt that they were genuine; Bates then left the letters of marque with Mr. Rogers, receiving a receipt for them; Mr. Rogers said that there would be a special agent here from Chili soon; that when he arrived he would know what to do; he was to have one of the letters of marque if he could succeed in raising stock for purchase of privateer; Mr. Bates had instructions with him which he gave Mr. Rogers, who translated some of them; had many subsequent interviews with Rogers; at one of these interviews Mr. Rogers stated that some parties representing Chili had been on board the *Meteor*, liked her very much and wished his opinion of her; was told at one of these late interviews that the special agent, Mr. McKenna, had arrived; went aboard of the *Meteor* to meet Charles L. Wright and Byron, Conklin and McNicholls; this was some time in December; was introduced to McNicholls and Conklin; Byron he had known before; made an estimate of the guns the *Meteor* could carry and the ammunition she would require in six months, at the request of Byron, and reported same to Conklin and McNicholls; shortly after this saw Mr. Rogers again; told him what it would require to fit out the vessel and deliver her at Montevideo; made an estimate which he gave, he thinks, to Mr. Wright; that estimate was about $390,000. At a later interview, Mr. Rogers stated that there was a difficulty in obtaining money, but that if they could get drafts cashed, they could pay for the boats; Mr. Rogers gave him a card of introduction to Mr. McKenna; saw Mr. McKenna in Tenth-street, and then offered him his services for the Chilian navy; he, Mr. McKenna, promised to bear him in mind; he had heard favorably of him from Mr. Rogers; told Mr. McKenna that he heard that Catesby Jones was an inspector of vessels for the Chilian Government, to which he (McKenna) replied that he had inspected some; had a subsequent interview with Mr. McKenna prior to the seizure of the *Meteor*; went on board the *Meteor* on the Friday preceding; her topmasts were going up; saw a quantity of barrels going on board which he supposed to contain provisions; they were marked "Panama;" asked one of the men who was rolling in barrels where the vessel was going; he said Chili; the vessel was well filled; saw one small box marked "1,000 cartridges," and a case of rifles afterwards opened in his presence; saw Mr. R. B. Forbes on board of the ship afterwards; in reply to a question Mr. R. B. Forbes stated to the officer of the ship who put it, "put them on the rack, certainly."

To the Court—Knows the purport of that reply; would know what to do if he heard it; heard Capt. Forbes afterward talking with the engineer about pay, explaining to him a difficulty about exchange; talked with Capt. Forbes after they left her; Capt. Forbes stated that the vessel was very buoyant for a vessel that had 750 tons of coal on board and two months' provision; said to Capt Forbes that she was for Chili, to which was replied that she was bound or had cleared for Panama; said to Capt. Forbes that the steamer was going to Chili, and that he thought he should have had command of her; as he had been speaking loud, in consequence of the partial deafness of Mr. Forbes, on their crossing the ferryboat, Mr. Forbes reproved him, saying that he ought not to speak so of such matters in public; saw Mr. Rogers after this, who said that they thought they had a good bargain of the *Meteor*, as 750 tons of coal were included in the contract; Mr. Rogers stated that she was to go to Panama, where she was to be turned over and change commanders; thought he said she was to be given over to the command of Williams; Mr. Rogers said that he had no doubt that Mr. McKenna was obtaining a commission in the purchase of the vessel, as he had employed other brokers; saw Mr. McKenna afterwards; told him that he saw that the *Meteor* was off; he (McKenna) shrugged his shoulders and said he did not know of it; he (witness) then said, "I thought I was to obtain command of the *Meteor*, but I see that no Union officers had any chance with you, as all the officers you employed are the meanest rebel officers, and I think you would have made a very good rebel yourself;" saw Kimball prior to this, who told him that he should go out with the vessel and deliver her over to some fighting Captain; was not certain that he said fighting Captain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—Was not at present in any employment; had been in the navy in command of the *Cambridge*; went into the navy in 1861, as a Lieutenant; resigned in October, 1864; had been in command of merchant vessels since he was twenty years old; said to Forbes and McKenna that he expected he should have command of the *Meteor*; Byron had said as much to him, and had talked of the matter with Mr. Rogers, who said he had as good a chance as any other; Byron was not a bosom friend of his; had nothing whatever to do with the giving of information to the Government directly or indirectly; was indignant with Mr. McKenna at the interview alluded to, but wasn't crazy about it; thought he had been treated badly by him, and, besides this, had heard that he (witness) was not polished enough for command in the prodigious Chilian navy, although he was good enough for the United States; when in the ferry-boat with Mr. Forbes, and when Mr. Forbes told him not to speak of such matters in public, Mr. Forbes did not say that he (Forbes) knew more about the destination of the *Meteor* than the owners did, nor did he (Mr. Forbes) say that witness should hold his tongue; he was in the habit of remembering clearly when people told him to hold his tongue.

Re-direct examination—Rogers told him that they expected to get a loan of money from England; when Mr. Rogers spoke of Capt. Williams he understood him to mean the Capt. Williams lately in action in the Chilian navy; his conclusion on the examination of the *Meteor* was that she was partially fitted for war purposes, being pierced for guns, that was all; was in command of the *Ella* and *Anna* at the capture of the *Chesapeake*.

The Court here adjourned till this day at noon.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Frederick O. Bryan was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, on a charge of having inflicted cruel and unusual punishment on Corbin Washington, a seaman on the ship *Washington Booth*. *Corbin Washington* testified that on the 3d day of February, while the vessel was lying in the River Garonne, (in France,) the Captain struck him with a slung-shot on the back of the head, knocking him down; on getting up he struck him another blow with the same weapon in nearly the same place; still using the weapon he again struck him a severe blow under his left eye; witness then called the mate to his assistance, and he took the slung-shot from the Captain; witness was unable to attend to duty for a few days, on account of these injuries; did not entirely recover from the wounds during the voyage, and still suffers from them at times.

The further examination was adjourned to the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock.

An Important Libel Suit—A Government Agent to the Pawnee Indians Charged with Fraud and Forgery—The Letters Alleged to be Libelous Read in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—APRIL 5.

Before Justice Mason and a Jury.

Henry W. De Puy vs. Oliver P. Hurford.—This action, which came on for trial yesterday, is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged libel, said to have been perpetrated by the defendant upon the private character and official reputation of the plaintiff, in two letters, which we give below.

The amount of damages originally claimed was $10,000. Yesterday the counsel for the plaintiff made a motion to the Court, to so amend the prayer of the complaint, that in case the Court and Jury at the termination of the trial thought the plaintiff had been injured to the amount of $25,000, they might be enabled to recover that sum. The Court thought it would not be proper to grant the motion.

The following is a synopsis of the matters in dispute, as we glean them from the pleadings in the case, the opening of plaintiff's counsel, and from the testimony given by the plaintiff in Court yesterday:

De Puy, the plaintiff, was appointed Indian Agent at the Reservation in Nebraska Territory about the 1st of June, 1861. That afterwards the defendant Hurford, at two different times, made written representations, in the shape of letters, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, to the effect that the plaintiff had forged certain vouchers, and by false and fraudulent means had undertaken to swindle the United States Government.

The following are the letters for the writing and publishing of which this action for libel is brought:

LETTER NO. 1 OF THE DEFENDANT.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Jan. 17, 1862.

B. F. Lushbaugh, Esq., United States Pawnee Indian Agent:

DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of Jan. 9 is just at hand, apprising us of the fact that Mr. De Puy had filed vouchers for a portion of the account that we filed against the Pawnee Agency. We can assure you, Sir, that such vouchers were never signed by us, or with authority from us; and if Mr. De Puy has filed any such vouchers, he does us great injustice. You will do us an especial favor by protesting against their being allowed, until we can go to Washington, which we hope will be in March next. Please enter our protest against said vouchers, and oblige yours, very respectfully and truly,

O. P. HURFORD, for Hurford & Brother.

LETTER NO. 2 OF THE DEFENDANT.

OMAHA, N. T., June 9, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole:

SIR: We are informed by Mr. Lushbaugh, Agent of the Pawnees, that Mr. De Puy has put in vouchers for about $70 or $80 of our account, and claims that we have receipted the same. If any such vouchers have been presented by him, they are simply a forgery. You have our account, sworn to, which is as much as we can say with regard to the justice of our account and as to no part of it having been paid. If you will send those vouchers to your agent here, we will furnish him affidavits as to their spuriousness; or if you will send them to Mr. Sheldon, of New-York, of the firm of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., who are perfectly familiar with our signature, and can probably satisfy you upon the subject; and we would respectfully refer you to them for any information you may want as to the honesty of our purposes.

We are, Sir, yours very respectfully,

HURFORD & BROTHER.

The plaintiff's side of the case, which was all that was developed yesterday, is in substance as follows: When plaintiff was appointed to the agency, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested that plaintiff's salary was too limited for his proper support in fulfilling the duties of his office. The plaintiff went, however, to their performance at a time when the war had fairly set in, and it was doubtful, from the relations of the Indians all along the frontier, as to which side of the conflict, if either, they espoused. The plaintiff, deeming that the exigencies of the occasion demanded it, at considerable personal expense, purchased muskets and other military necessaries, and hired men to guard the agency and those whites who resided there, hoping his expenditures would be sanctioned and liquidated by the action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole. In November, 1861, the plaintiff made a requisition for the annuity. Mr. Dole did not answer it, and the requisition was repeated again and again. The Indians were apprehensive that the Government would not pay it, because they had been so informed by certain persons. The plaintiff, Mr. De Puy, assured them that they should have this money on the 1st of January, 1862, when it became due. The plaintiff continued to write and to telegraph to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, but received no response. The 1st of January came, and the Indians demanded their money, saying that they were starving, that their corn was exhausted, and they wanted their money. He made them such apologies and promises as tended to conciliate them. Finally the excitement was so great that he said to the tribe, "I will furnish you with provisions, giving to each family and each person so much twice a week, until the money comes." After making this statement to them four or five persons went to the Indians and told them that the plaintiff had their money. One said he saw him receive it at Omaha; and they counseled the Indians to go and take it from him by force. The Indians came to Mr. De Puy and reported their advice. He said to them that he had not their money, but that he would feed them till he received it. Then other applicants for the position, which the present plaintiff occupied, wrote to Washington on the 10th of January, that it was reported that he had the money, and had refused to pay it to the Indians, but was using it for his own benefit for the purpose of trading. Then an employe, who had been discharged, wrote to Senator Harlan that Mr. De Puy had stolen the annuity and $40,000 beside, belonging to the Indian School Fund.

On the 1st of February, as the money did not arrive, the plaintiff said to the Indians, "I will go to Washington and get it; meanwhile my wife and father-in-law will remain and issue provisions to you for two months." He started for Washington, accordingly, and reached Leavenworth about the middle of February, where he found the Commissioner, Mr. Dole. He asked the latter for the annuity, and the reasons why he had not complied with former requisitions, saying that his own life and that of his wife were in danger while it remained unpaid. The Commissioner then wrote to Secretary Smith urging the payment of the money. The plaintiff went thence to Washington, arriving at that city on the 1st of March, 1862. Representing his case to the Secretary of the Interior, the latter made a requisition on the Treasury at once for the payment of the annuity, and told Mr. De Puy to return to Nebraska and the money should soon follow.

He returned accordingly, and reached Omaha the 9th of March. On arrival he found a telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that a charge of embezzlement against the plaintiff had been received and filed, and the Superintendent had been ordered to go to Nebraska and investigate it. The plaintiff's friends all advised him to stay till the money came. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs then telegraphed the plaintiff that he was instructed to come with the money and pay it himself; that it had been transmitted to him from Washington on the 7th of March, and that he had received instructions to arrest the plaintiff for embezzlement. As Mr. De Puy felt that he could not return to the Reservation save at the risk of his life, the Indians being exasperated by the reports against him, he remained at Omaha. The Superintendent came with the money and the order of arrest; they went together to the Reservation and paid the annuity.

During the plaintiff's absence his enemies had been inflaming the minds of the Indians with assurances that De Puy had run away with their money, and that his wife would soon follow; and urged them to tie her up and compel him to come back with the money. They came to her and said: "You have been a good mother to us, and your husband a good father; we will wait two months; if you feed us, well; but you must not leave this Reservation." When she attempted to leave it, they prevented her. On the 1st of April the Superintendent investigated the charges of embezzlement. He reported that the agent was left there without resources; that the Indians were in a deplorable condition, in consequence of previous mismanagement, and that Mr. De Puy was using, to the best advantage of the Indians, the funds of the agency. That the agent was surrounded by a set of Indian traders, who wished to plunder the Indians as they had formerly done; that Mr. De Puy's resistance to their schemes for plunder had excited their anger, and they were trying to create discontent among the Indians. After this investigation, another commissioner came on to join with him in the investigation, viz: Charles H. Whaley, an Indian trader, residing near the Reservation. The messenger who brought Whaley his commission, told him that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had determined on the plaintiff's removal from office, and instructed him to make an adverse report, offering, as a reward for so doing, an appointment under the new agents. The plaintiff informed Mr. Whaley that he had no objection to his investigating, provided he would allow him to put a protest on file, as a matter of form. Branch (the Superintendent) and Whaley concluded not to pursue the investigation, although plaintiff urged them to do so. Branch reported that he found Mr. DePuy conducting the agency with entire integrity, and that no charge of misconduct had been sustained against him. Whaley telegraphed that the plaintiff had refused to permit him to come on the Reservation to make an investigation, and thereupon Mr. DePuy was removed from office. The latter then went to Washington and solicited another investigation. A new commission was appointed—Edward B. Taylor, Esq.—who reported that no charge of misconduct to the amount of a sixpence had been proved against the plaintiff, but that he found everything had been conducted with entire integrity. Among the persons making charges against Mr. DePuy was Alonzo Perkins, who as a witness, said he had made charges against Mr. DePuy accompanied by an affidavit, and that none of these charges or allegations was true; and further admitted that the occasion of his anger and his charges against Mr. DePuy was the latter's refusal to permit him to steal flour from the Indian mill.

The Secretary of the Interior wrote a letter to President Lincoln stating that after a long and searching investigation, it had been ascertained that Mr. DePuy had properly conducted the affairs of the agency, and recommending his reappointment. Dole asked that Mr. DePuy's successor might be permitted to resign, as he was an innocent party. But when his successor, Lushbaugh, came to Washington, he stated that if time were allowed him he could prove the defendant guilty of fraud; and in reply to a letter of his to Nebraska, Hurford, the defendant, made the charge which is the basis of this action. This was shown to the President, but concealed from the plaintiff. The President said that if the charge was true he could not reappoint Mr. DePuy.

The following letter was then read in evidence:

OMAHA, N. T., Aug. 15, 1863.

Maj. B. F. Lushbaugh, United States Pawnee Indian Agent, Pawnee Reserve:

DEAR SIR—Since our last letter to you with regard to the vouchers submitted by Mr. De Puy for part of our account, our agent at the Loup Fork Ferry, Mr. Hays, has been down, and we called his attention especially to the matter, and having had the circumstances of his trip to the Reserve under consideration for some time, he remembered having signed some vouchers which he supposed to be receipts merely for the money paid him by Mr. DePuy. The writer sent the account up to Mr. Hays, with a request to go up and collect some money from Mr. De Puy and others in the neighborhood, and then started immediately for New-York. Mr. Hays went up to the Pawnee Reserve and received from Mr. De Puy $100, and sent it down to us by Mr. McGrath, and our book-keeper, Mr. Schmer, credited it up to Mr. De Puy's individual account, not knowing that Mr. Hays had signed our name to any vouchers. The money at the time about balanced Mr. De Puy's individual account. If Mr. De Puy had settled with us before he left it would have avoided the occurrence of the very unpleasant circumstance of our charging him with putting in fraudulent vouchers. The charge was made by inadvertence upon our part, which is the only apology we feel called upon to make. We are very glad, however, that the matter has been thus favorably explained, and you will have the kindness to state to the Department that we will recognize the vouchers signed by Mr. Hays, and that we have given Mr. De Puy's agency account credit for the amount and charged back the same to Mr. De Puy. With many thanks to you for your kindness and courtesy in this matter, we are, sir, yours, very respectfully,

HURFORD & BROTHER.

P. S.—We have written to Mr. De Puy.

The plaintiff was the only witness examined yesterday. At the conclusion of his testimony, the defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint in a very elaborate argument, which was replied to by the counsel upon the other side.

The Court denied the motion to dismiss. The case will be resumed this morning, when the testimony on behalf of the defendant will be given.

For plaintiff Peter Y. Cutler, Esq.; for defendant Mr. Nash.

Important Telegraph Decision.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State holden in March, for Monroe County, by Justices Welles, E. Darwin Smith and Johnson, a decision of great importance to telegraph companies and their patrons was rendered.

Bruce & Mumford sued the United States Telegraph Company for damages for error in the transmission of a message. Controversy without action, submitted under Section 372 of the Code. The following are the facts:

On the 16th of March, 1865, George W. Cuyler, President of the First National Bank of Palmyra, acting for the plaintiffs, presented to the defendant, a corporation duly incorporated, and engaged in the business of transmitting messages and dispatches by electric telegraph for hire, over its line of wires, extending from the City of New-York northwardly and westwardly, at its office in Palmyra, a certain dispatch, written upon the ordinary blank of defendant, and requested the same to be transmitted to the parties to whom the same was addressed, and paid for such transmission the fee charged by the defendant, but did not pay for, nor request to have the same repeated. The blank and message thereon written were as follows:

No. — To all points in the United States and British Provinces. Reg'd.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

E. C. Fellows, Gen'l Supt., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. H. Kirtland, Ass't Supt., Rochester, N. Y.
N. Randall, President, Syracuse, N. Y.
S. C. Hay, Secretary, New-York.

In order to guard against errors or delays in the transmission or delivery of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station to which it is directed to the station from which it is sent, and compared with the original message. Half the tariff price will be charged for thus repeating and comparing. And it is hereby agreed between the signer or signers of this message and this Company, that this Company shall not be held responsible for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery of this message, if repeated, beyond the amount of $50, unless a special agreement for insurance be made and paid for at the time of sending the message, and the amount of risk specified on this agreement, and that in case this message is not repeated, this Company shall not be held responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery of the same beyond the amount paid for transmission, unless specially insured, and the amount of risk paid for and specified on this agreement at the time; nor shall this Company be held liable for errors in cyphers or obscure messages; nor for any error or neglect by any other Company over whose lines this message may be sent to reach its destination; and this company is hereby made the agent of the signer of this message to forward it over the lines of other companies when necessary. No agent or employe is authorized or allowed to vary the terms of this agreement or make any other or verbal agreement, and no one but the Superintendent is authorized to make a special agreement for insurance. This agreement shall apply through the whole course of this message on all lines by which it may be transmitted.

PALMYRA, March 16, 1865.

Send the following message, subject to the above conditions and agreement:

To Cammann & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, New-York:

Buy us seven ($700) hundred dollars in gold.

GEO. W. CUYLER, Pt.

No. 2. Please write your address under your signature.

Cuyler had on hand at his office a lot of these blanks, which the defendant had left there to secure business, and took the blank in question from among the others and wrote the dispatch upon it. But neither Cuyler nor the plaintiffs had ever read the printed portion of said blanks. The message thus delivered was duly transmitted from the office at Palmyra as written; but by some error of some of defendant's operators working between Palmyra and New-York, the precise cause of which is unknown, it was received in New-York and sent and delivered to Cammann & Co., in the following form:

To Cammann & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, New-York:

Buy us seven thousand dollars in gold.

GEO. W. CUYLER, Pt.

In consequence of the receipt of this message, Cammann & Co. immediately, on the same day, purchased on account of the plaintiffs 7,000 in gold coin, and paid for the same the then market price of $1 71 in legal-tender notes for each dollar in gold. As soon as possible after the discovery of the error, the plaintiffs notified the defendant of the same, and of the purchase, and tendered to the defendant the gold so purchased, at the price which had been paid, and gave notice that unless defendant elected to accept said gold at the price paid, the same would be sold in the public market for the highest price, and defendant held liable for the loss. Defendant refused the tender, and the gold was accordingly sold at the best market price, which was $1 51¾ in legal-tender notes, by which a loss was sustained of $1,244 25.

The plaintiffs seek to recover the amount of this loss with interest.

Charles McLouth for plaintiffs; G. P. Lowrey, Fransioli & Soren for defendant.

Judge Johnson delivered an elaborate opinion in which he fully sustained the validity and binding force of the conditions printed upon the blank on which the message was written. The Court decided that by writing the message under the conditions, and signing and delivering the same for transmission, the party accepted the proposition and it became an agreement binding upon the defendant only according to the terms and conditions specified in its proposition. He said, "it is stated, in the case made, that neither the person who signed the message nor the plaintiffs ever read the printed 'conditions and agreement' thus subscribed. But it does not follow from this, by any means, that they are not bound by the conditions. They might and should have been read. It was very gross carelessness and negligence not to read them before signing and delivering the message. No notice was given to the agents of the defendant that the conditions and agreement to which the author and signer of the message had in terms agreed the same should be subject, he had in fact neglected to read and inform himself as to their import. The presumption, in the absence of any notice, was that he had read and understood the proposition he had thus accepted; and the defendant's agents had the right to take it for granted that he had, and will be presumed to have done so, and to have sent in good faith the message upon the terms thus proposed and apparently accepted. The plaintiffs should not now be permitted to allege that their assignor either wilfully shut his eyes and refused to see what was so plainly before him, or that he negligently omitted to use them for that purpose. To allow them now to do this, would operate as a fraud upon the defendant. It would enable one party, through his own gross negligence and inattention, to create a liability against another in his own favor, where none was bargained for, or would have been, and which was expressly stipulated against. The principle of *estoppel in pais* applies in full force against the plaintiff's claim. The assignor, by his conduct, led the agents of the defendant to suppose and believe that he had agreed to the defendant's propositions, and they cannot now gainsay the present agreement."

The Court further held that the business in which the defendant is engaged is so radically and essentially different, not only in its nature and character, but in all its methods and agencies, from the business of transporting merchandise and material substances from place to place, by common carriers, that the peculiar and stringent rules, by which the latter is controlled and regulated can have very little just and proper application to the former. The bearer of written or printed documents and messages, if such was his business or employment, might very properly be called and held a common carrier, while it would be little short of an absurdity to give that designation or character to the bearer of mere verbal messages delivered to him by mere signs or speech to be communicated in like manner.

The decision of the Court was that the facts stated in the case made did not entitle the plaintiffs to any recovery, and judgment was given to the defendant for costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Justice Monell.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company vs. James H. Lynne, et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. Samuel H. Bartely vs. Lazarus Hoffman; motion granted, without costs. Chas. Bank vs. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; motion for a new trial denied, with costs. Rachel M. Nichols vs. J. S. Nichols; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Chas. N. Shepard vs. Gustav Heinecher; motion granted.

James Grew vs. Garrett Becker; motion granted. Chas. J. Hamble vs. John Borer, et al.; motion granted, without costs. Levy Cohen vs. Samuel Adler; motion denied, unless the defendant fail to pay the amount of costs demanded within twenty-four hours to plaintiff, or to the Clerk of the Court.

By Justice Jones.

Ann Menager vs. F. Menager, et al.; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c.

By Justice McCunn.

Henry Kock vs. Concordian Kock; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 5.

By Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the widening of Ann and Fulton streets; order granted appointing Commissioners.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Meehan vs. Williams; judgment allowed in the form proposed.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—ENUMERATED MOTIONS—Nos. 19. Preferred Causes—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130 131, 132, 133, 134, 134½, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice DAVIS—Demurrers Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21.—Issues of law and fact—Nos. 176, 177, 183, 198, 174, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes. Nos. 2109, 2263, 1313, 2003, 2209, 2255, 2225, 2265, 1751, 2068, 1729, 1271, 2215, 1937, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2483, 2535, 2515, 959. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Short Causes.—Nos. 1016, 2318, 2298, 1980, 2210, 1710, 2236, 2198, 2170, 1732, 2314, 1494, 2490, 2496, 2472.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MCCUNN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1953, 1481, 2045, 25, 1701, 2323, 2517, 2067, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2109, 2117, 2119, 1217. *Part II.*—Nos. 2342, 2616, 1876, 1878, 1842, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1119, 1558, 1451, 1529, 1870, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1567, 1568, 1570, 1571, 1572, 2573, 1574. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 3, 30, 41, 42, 55, 56, 68, 98, 99, 103. The call commences at No. 104.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Ryan pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, having on the 31st of March stolen from Barbara Miller, of No. 410 Third-avenue, a pocket-book containing $9 45. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Burke pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from on board the steamboat *Dean Richmond*, on the 15th of November last, blankets, table-cloths, &c., of the value of $306 50. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Richard Reading, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of having, on the 23d of March, stolen $170 from George Saddler, of the bark *Roanoke*, and acquitted.

Edward McGuire, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried. He was charged with having, on the night of the 23d of March, broken into the premises of Valentine Roon, No. 384 Seventh-avenue, by forcing open the scuttle and breaking through the ceiling, and having carried away therefrom various goods of the value, in all, of $2,142 The Jury in this case, after remaining out for an hour and a half, came into court and reported disagreement—eight being for acquittal and four for conviction. The jury were discharged and the prisoner remanded.

CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

The People vs. Thomas Burke—grand larceny.
The People vs. Anna Schmidt—grand larceny.
The People vs. Bernard Collins—grand larceny.
The People vs. George Lowden—grand larceny.
The People vs. Lathrop C. Ormsby—grand larceny.
The People vs. Leopold Cohn and Henry Waldstein—grand larceny.
The People vs. Chas. Peterson and Wm. Vidra—grand larceny.
The People vs. August Richard—grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Mary Jane McAuliffe, Mattie Bartlett and Joseph Cudman—grand larceny.
The People vs. Danl. Donovan—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Wm. W. Cannon and John Casey—forgery in the third degree.
The People vs. John Connors, Edward Leonard and Peter Downing—burglary in the third degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A POOR EXCUSE.

Mary Smith, arrested on a charge of stealing a shawl, the property of Jos. H. Meyers, thinking that a poor excuse was better than none, told a falsehood, which was the means of convicting her of the theft. Mr. Meyers said that on the 31st of March the prisoner was sent for to do some housework for Mrs. Meyers; that in a room, that was usually kept locked, hung the shawl in question. It was there half an hour before Mary came, and an hour after she left it was missed. Witness said that there was a possibility of some one else beside the prisoner entering the room, but the thing was not probable. He went and saw the prisoner, and after having a long conversation with her she admitted taking it and giving it to a cousin, who would return it next day. Witness said he wanted the shawl right away and volunteered *to* go with her to her cousin. They went to Twenty-second-street and searched all through it, but her cousin could not be found. The shawl was afterward found in a pawn-shop. Mary was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

YOUNG STORE ROBBERS.

Wm. O. Brien, aged 12, was charged with the larceny of three dollars in stamps from the till of Henry C. Young, butcher, Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. The ingenious way in which these juvenile thieves carry on their depredations, assisted by older accomplices, is a great annoyance to storekeepers. They will get before a store door with their spinning top, and make it roll in, as it were, accidentally, at a moment when the till is unguarded. They go in after the top ostensibly, but in a twinkling the drawer is cleared of all the stamps. Mr. Young said that he and his boy were outside fixing the wagon when he saw the prisoner come out of the store. Suspecting something wrong, he sent in his help to see if the till was robbed. The till was found drawn out and empty. As soon as complainant was informed of his loss, he started after the prisoner, when two men on the opposite side of the street whistled, and the prisoner commenced to run, but was overtaken and arrested, after a long chase. After Mr. Young caught hold of the thief, his accomplices came up and hit him and tried to release him. Three dollars of the stolen money were found in the boy's pocket. He was found guilty and remanded.

A REGULAR SNEAK THIEF.

Henry Parmer, aged 25, who said he was born and brought up in Mott-street, and claimed an intimate acquaintanceship with every politician in the Ward, was charged by Sophia Everard with stealing a blanket, sheet and other property from a furnished room. Complainant keeps a very questionable house, or rather her rooms are let out to men and women of doubtful character. The prisoner hired a furnished room of complainant, and after stopping a few days he helped himself to the sheets, quilts, &c., and when arrested the pawn tickets were found in his possession. He was found guilty and sent to the City Prison for thirty days. It appears that Parmer's wife also had a furnished room in the same house, and that having a duplicate key he could enter the room at any hour he pleased. The night Parmer left the house, he entered his wife's bedroom, took the coat, hat, vest, pants, and even the boots of a temporary guest of his wife, who found in the morning a suit of clothes not worth twenty-five cents. After sentence had been passed, Judge KELLY was informed of this fact and he recalled Officer Crown, who had notified the Sergeant of the Court of the latter theft. The officer was told to go down stairs and take the coat off the fellow—(It was worth $50.)

Officer Crown—And what will I do with it?

Judge Kelly—Give it back to the man that was robbed.

Officer Crown—But the man that was robbed is a stranger; I don't know where he is.

Had the Court known the character of the prisoner he would have received six months in the Penitentiary.

A RIVER PIRATE.

Edward Forney, aged 20, who claimed to be a boiler-maker, was charged with stealing a box of tin valued at $17. James B. Bill, the complainant, said he knew nothing of the larceny. All he knew was that a box of tin was taken from Pier No. 50. It was part of the cargo of the ship of which he was Captain. It was taken at 12:15 P. M., when the hands were at dinner.

Officer George Kiefer said: I saw the prisoner go down Pier No. 50; alongside of the Pier was a row-boat with a man in it; the prisoner looked around him, picked up a box of tin and passed it down into the boat; he looked around again and seeing nobody watching him, lifted another box to pass it to the boat below when I arrested him.

Guilty—Penitentiary four months.

DOMESTIC SORROWS.

Alexander Lewis, a cigar maker, was charged with beating his wife Caroline. She said: Last Friday he struck me with his fist; Saturday he beat me again; on Monday he beat me with the broomstick. On Tuesday I had him arrested; he has done this for the last two years and a half that I have been married to him.

Prisoner (exhibiting a fistful of hair)—It is no such thing; she pulled all that out of my whiskers. On Friday I told her she should not wash and work for another man. If I am her husband, I must be it. She says she has known that man since he came from Richmond, and she says she loves his little finger more than she does all my body. I said I should hold on to her, when she took the coal shovel and hit me. After that she went out and knocked in the door and put her tongue out so, (laughter,) and called me everything, such as I never heard before in my life. I told her to be quiet, and she jumped up and caught me by the beard, and there, your Honor, is the hair she stole from me. Then she took the broomstick and let me have it here.

Guilty—Judgment suspended.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST., a private family hotel, with all the conveniences and improvements of a superior establishment, at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home may be obtained during the coming month. Transient board $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.—This commodious hotel, "the largest in London," is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West-end, with all modern improvements, suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious gentlemen's sitting and writing room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address—The Manager, C. SCHUMANN.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING—1866.

ON A GOLD BASIS.

We are now prepared and will put on exhibition and offer to the public at retail, during this month, our entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING,
All of which are
NEW GOODS
AND
SUPERIOR STYLES,

At prices lower than at any time since 1861. We are determined to close out our stock at prices without regard to cost, and make this early offering that all may have the opportunity to buy superior goods at a very low price.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 and 235 BROADWAY.

AT COST.
FOR TWENTY DAYS,
$75,000
WORTH OF
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

GENT'S GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS,
GENT'S SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.

COTTON AND LISLE HALF HOSE.
SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, HDKFS.
KID AND LISLE GLOVES.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS AND COLLARS, &c.

Having sold the lease of the building which I now occupy, and BOUND MYSELF to GIVE POSSESSION of THE STORE ON THE 25TH DAY OF THIS MONTH, I will SELL at COST, without reserve, from now until that date, in order to reduce my stock before removing. I beg leave most respectfully to ask those in want of fine goods to give me a call.

C. TAYLOR, No. 712 Broadway.

HARRINGTON & STONE,
NO. 741 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS, LACE BEDSPREADS.
TIDIES, WOOVEN AND HANDMADE.
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
BOSOMS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NAPKINS AND TABLE LINEN.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, TOILET-COVERS,
FURNITURE STRIPES AND CHINTZ, cut and made.
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES.
Upholstering done at once.
HARRINGTON & STONE, No. 741 Broadway.

LINENS.

SHIRTING LINENS,
PILLOW LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(late with George Brodie,)
will open this day a choice assortment of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS.

Also, a large assortment of cloakings, mantillas, silks, trimmings, &c. Materials furnished by customers will be manufactured at shortest notice.

No. 888 BROADWAY,
between 19th and 20th sts.

FRENCH TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
CORNICES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
EMBROIDERED AND PRINTED.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY
AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

MANTILLA OPENING.
M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
WILL OPEN ON
FRIDAY NEXT, April 6,
An elegant assortment of FRENCH MANTLES for SPRING and SUMMER wear, of latest importations and most distingue shapes.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOW PRICES.

THOS. C. McRAE & CO. are selling the stock at reduced prices until the 1st of May next, at their branch establishment, No. 418 4th-av.

LIST OF PRICES:
BEST SEWING SILK, $1 50 per ounce.
ENGLISH SEWING SILK, $1 per ounce.
SPOOL COTTON, best, 8c. spool.
SKIRT BRAID, 5 yards, 8c. piece.
SKIRT BRAID, 5 yards, 12c. piece.
ALL SILK BELTS, 60c. each.
ALPACA BRAID, 4c. yard, 65c. per dozen.
AMERICAN PINS, 5c. paper.
ENGLISH PINS, 18c. paper.
NEEDLES, 8c. paper.
WORSTED, all colors, 25c. per ounce.
SEWING SILK, 4c. spool and 4c. skein.
MACHINE TWIST, best, 25c. spool.
EMBROIDERY SILK, $1 50 per ounce.

The above store will close on the 1st of May next, and the whole stock is offered until then at low prices.

The principal store, No. 323 Canal-st., established in 1840, will be continued as usual, with a full and fine assortment of Crystal Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons in every style, Alpaca Braids, all colors, Star Braid, Velvet Ribbons, Jet Trimmings, Guipure Lace, Best Italian Sewings, Machine Twist, &c., &c.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

INFANTS EMBROIDERED ROBES.
BOYS AND GIRLS SUITS
IN
MARSEILLES, POPLIN AND MERINO.
LADIES' CLUNY-LACE TRIMMED,
ROBES, CAMISOLES,
DRAWERS, SKIRTS, &c.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
Also, similar garments made to order.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS at 25 cents each. Fine soft feathers, fresh made, no moth, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 959 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

SIMMONS' PARIS MILLINERY, NO. 637 Broadway, up stairs; two doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.

Also, a large assortment of round hats and mourning bonnets.

SPRING BONNETS—VERY CHEAP, AT L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Great bargains. Sailor Hats, Ribbons and Silks, wholesale and retail. Immense bargains for all. Children's Hats. Old Hats cleaned and trimmed.

FOR SALE.

WOODLAWN FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the township of New-Windsor, midway between Newburgh and Cornwall, Orange County, consisting of 70 acres of land, large house, with 12 rooms, large piazza, front and rear, a very fine [illegible] room, gas throughout; conservatory, ice-house, [illegible], stable, sheds, &c.; also, good farm house, buildings all in good order; there is a fine grove of large Oak trees near the lawn; lake 1,200 feet long, well stocked with fish; abundance of fruit and other trees; the farm is in splendid condition; will be sold with furniture if desired; if not sold by the 10th of May will be let for the season. For permit to see the premises and particulars, apply to the owner, Major THOMAS MORTON, No. 51 Maiden-lane, or to E. H. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x30; wing attached, 22x16 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 19 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 100 acres, on high ground, 1¼ miles from depot at New-Brunswick, and 1½ hours from New-York; house situated in a beautiful evergreen grove, containing 15 rooms, besides pantries, closets in every room, with all modern improvements, gas, bath with hot and cold water, water-closets, steam furnace, broad piazzas front and rear, &c. &c. Also, cottage containing 6 rooms, ten-pin alley, ice-house, filled, gas-house, stables, coach-house, farm stables for 4 horses and 10 cows, wagon-houses, sheds, large new barn on farm; land all underdrained with tiles and highly productive; fine fruit, vegetable garden, &c., &c. The house and about 20 acres will be sold separate if desired; price for that $35,000, or the whole place for $50,000. Address EDWARD FLASH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. EDWARDS, PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND.—At a great bargain, a Summer residence in Bay Port, overlooking the great South Bay and Fire Islands, which abound in oysters, fish and gunning of every variety; consisting of a new Gothic house, two and a half stories, 24x30, with kitchen, grape arbors, walks laid out with boxwood, 28 acres of splendid land, ten rods of bay privilege, quarter of a mile from said bay; title perfect; possession immediately; price $5,000, half may remain; house cannot be built now for $3,500. Also, a farm in Blue Point, in full view of said bay; new house, 22x36; barn new, 25x35; forty acres of heavy land, two of meadow; 100 feet of bay privilege, and a beach right; $3,000, half may remain; immediate possession. Address as above.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, known as the property belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Broom, about 3¼ miles above Poughkeepsie, and 2½ miles this side of Hyde Park Village, most eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a most beautiful view of the river for many miles above and below. This property contains about 400 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland, and a large proportion of the balance is in a high state of cultivation, with several large apple orchards of young and thrifty trees, and all bearing fruit. The grounds are laid out with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, fish ponds, &c., with two streams of never-failing water running nearly through the whole property. This estate is believed to be one of the most desirable country seats upon the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany. Apply to JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of the late E. Boonen Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 75 acres with the mansion-house, farm-house, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are under highest state of cultivation, containing fruit trees of every variety. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

MANUFACTURING PLOT AND WATER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LET—A splendid property for manufacturing purposes, of 25 acres, with about 600 feet of water front, near Port Richmond, opposite Newark Bay, on Staten Island. Upon the premises is a wharf 350 feet long, at which the ferry-boats from New-York now land their passengers. The land is beautifully situated for cottages, and adapted to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, being a gradual rise from the water. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the banks of the St. Lawrence River, near Ogdensburgh, with one of the finest views of the Thousand Islands; fine fishing and shooting; a most desirable and healthy locality for Summer residence; Gothic cottage, with water in the house, furnace, &c., barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, fruits in abundance, &c.; price $2,500, less than half its cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 65x100. For a factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 129 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 30x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ONE HOUR FROM the City; three acres of valuable ground, beautifully laid out, quite near the depot; fine view of Sound harbor; twenty trains and steamboats to City daily; house nearly new, and replete with every convenience and luxury, while the outbuildings are on the most liberal scale; great variety of fruit, shade and flowers; a home full of comfort and in a healthy locality.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 3 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be sold under a judgment of foreclosure by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on April 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. This house is one of the best finished and eligibly located houses in the City; terms made known on the day of sale.

TARRYTOWN—A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE of ground for building; all complete with shrubbery, apples, pears, plums of the choicest kinds, vines and small fruits, evergreens in variety, saving time, labor, and expense when the building is up; it is a finished residence; can be provided with part of a house if desired during the building. For particulars, ROBT. HAVELL, Washington-st., Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, TWO MILES from Railroad Station, a fine farm of 200 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, well watered, with a good frame house containing twelve rooms, barns and other outbuildings; also two small farm houses. The land is advantageously situated, and has many fine building sites for country residences. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED ON THE north side of the town of Islip, L. I., 3 miles from Lake Land Station; contains 60 acres of good tillable land, and 110 acres of wood-land; a good farm-house and barn on the property. For particulars inquire of GEO. C. MANNER, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, or JAMES HALLIOCK, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TO close an estate, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 22.3x60, lot 128, No. 149 East 15th-st. The house is in perfect repair, frescoed parlors, marble hall, &c. The mirrors, carpets, and part of the furniture, will be sold with the house if desired. Price $34,000. Apply on the premises, or of JAMES DART, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 6 ACRES OF GOOD land and dwelling, containing 8 rooms, with wash and bake house, containing cistern and oven, abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, and berries; good well of water, and a never-failing brook; situated on Springfield Turnpike, half mile above Irvington, within 10 minutes' walk of the horse cars. Inquire of F. A. FARROW, on the premises, or No. 88 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON AN UP-TOWN avenue, a very large first-class store and building, with vaults, &c.; lot 25x100; store 80 feet deep. The building could not be put upon the lot for less than $25,000. Will sell house and lot for $20,000, terms to suit, or would rent to a responsible tenant on good terms.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses, design, materials and workmanship of the very best kind, and one of the most improving and best neighborhoods; near the Park, on 60th-st., north side; Nos. 95 and 97, near Lexington-av.; ready for occupancy. Inquire of HAMILTON & CONNOR, builders, on the premises.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—17 miles from New-York; communication by steamboat to Sands' Point daily; also, by railroad; 2½ acres of land well cultivated; plenty of choice fruit. A new two-story and attic house with kitchen attached. Price, $6,000. For further particulars apply to DAVID J. TAFF, Spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A LOVELY AND HEALTHY COUNTRY residence at King's Bridge, (where cholera cannot come,) completely furnished; fine outbuildings, horses, carriages, stock, &c.; price $13,700. Inquire of Dr. McCLOSKEY, No. 533 Hudson-st., or FRANK OWENS, No. 85 Chambers-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT ISLIP, L. I.—Containing 200 acres, three large trout ponds, house and outbuildings large and in good order; one-half mile water front on South Bay; would trade for good unencumbered City property. For particulars apply to W. L. ALLEY, No. 369 West Washington Market.

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE—WITH ABOUT four acres of ground, at Elizabeth, N. J., for sale; plenty of fruit and shade trees and good outbuildings, within 500 feet of new depot. Inquire of JOHNSON & TELLER, No. 9 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The house and lot No. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts., extra width; will be sold with furniture if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A WELL-BUILT house, containing 12 rooms, coach-house, stable and two acres of land, well laid out, pleasantly situated and convenient to churches and schools. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 136 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 107 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale cheap; location very desirable; possession April 25. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE QUARRY OF WHITE MARBLE, superior quality, 16 miles from New-York, one mile from Harlem Railroad Station. Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, No. 69 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 162 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MODERN BROWN-stone three-story high-stoop house and lot, 22x38x100 feet, No. 155 Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises from 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house, 26 rooms, No. 39 West 44th-st.; bath, gas, &c. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE
PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

A FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a good cultivated farm of 80 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the south side of Croton Lake, in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, and within a few rods of Croton Dam, with good substantial dwelling-house, tenant-house, good large barns and other outbuildings; two fine orchards, plenty of fruit of all kinds, good timber, excellent water, with every improvement for a comfortable home; the property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to the owner, D. ADAMSON, Croton Dam, or to H. HERRINGSHAW, Sing Sing, N. Y., Post-office Box No. 186.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, forty minutes from New-York by railroad; 20 trains daily; English Gothic house, built in the most thorough manner; fine carriage-house and other outbuildings, with ice-house filled. Grounds comprise over 30 acres, finely laid out, and stocked with the best variety of pears, apples, grapes, &c., &c. This entire property, together with farming utensils, thoroughbred cattle, fowls, pigs, &c., is offered at the low sum of $30,000, with immediate possession. Sold on account of owner going to Europe. For full particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, at Cornwall; ten acres, well stocked with fruit; house of brick, two and a half stories, 45 feet square; has 15 finished rooms, besides bath and wash rooms, and conservatory; hot and cold water through the house; water closets on first and second floors; view from the house fine as any on the river; furniture and movable property, within a year, cost over $5,000; price $18,000. For particulars inquire of J. C. MASTERS, with Loder & Lockwood, No. 126 Chambers-st.

HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED in the town of Westport, State of Connecticut, on the line of New-Haven Railroad, ten minutes' walk from station; the house nearly new, consisting of 13 rooms, large and commodious outbuildings, all new; the farm consists of 40 acres of land, handsomely situated on the main street leading from the village, and running through to the river; the place is perfectly healthy; price $8,500. Apply to SAXTON & VANVELSOR, No. 279 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS heavy brown-stone houses, now ready for occupying, with plain brown-stone columns around doors, brown-stone ballisters, handrails around stoops, halls tiled, statuary marble, heavy black-walnut doors in parlors, black-walnut stairs, all modern improvements, butler's pantry, &c., built and furnished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 89 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, ONE 9 ROOMS and 2 cellars, one 6 rooms with cellar and garret, only one mile from Hamilton Ferry; cars to all the ferries every ten minutes; beautiful view of bay; one can be occupied immediately; price $1,800 and $2,000; $800 on mortgage for three years, or easier terms if required. Apply to J. VAN NOSTRAND, corner of Hamilton-av. and Middle-st., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ½ mile from depot near New-Brunswick; 72 acres choice land, well watered by living stream; large modern buildings, fruit, &c.; fences and buildings nearly new; everything in perfect order; will sell with all the stock, crops and farming implements for only $13,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The first-class four story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 24x36; lot 125 feet; built in the most perfect manner for the occupancy of the former owners, (now deceased) and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., next door to Post-office, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; a two story and attic; 17 rooms, bath, water-closet, carriage-house, stable; about three acres; good variety of fruit; hydrant in garden and carriage-house; double piazza; fountain in front; ten minutes from depot. M. FLANNELLY.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A LARGE cottage house; contains 14 rooms, with all the modern conveniences of water, bath, gas, &c.; 1½ acres of land, well stocked with fruits and shrubbery; only ten minutes' walk from depot on steamboat landing. Inquire of THOS. NELSON, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st., or B. HILL, Jr., on the premises.

$40,000.—IN AN ENTERPRISING city, one hour from New-York, a splendid store, dwelling-house, goodwill, stock and fixtures of a well-known hat, cap, fur, straw goods and gents' furnishing goods business; has paid $10,000 a year for fifteen years; will lease the store if business is purchased.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—AT FACTORY HILL, STATEN Island, a dwelling-house and outbuildings; lot 45x300 feet; grapes and fruit; pleasantly located and healthy; possession May 1; price $4,000, cash. Also, several fine gentlemen's residences for sale and to let on Staten Island, furnished and unfurnished.

D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, WITH RESIDENCE above, situated in the centre of the village of Patchogue—the only bakery in the village of 3,400 inhabitants; two villages each side of Patchogue without opposition; this is an excellent chance. The buildings are new. Good reason given for wanting to sell. Terms easy. Address R. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., THE PLACE known as "Hillside;" house large and delightfully situated; been built eight years; now being repainted and put in order; if not sold soon will be for rent, furnished; $2,000 for six months; seven minutes ride to railroad and steamboat. Address Box No. 335 Post-office, Norwalk, or call at Hillside.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, containing all modern improvements; price $9,000; one-third may remain on mortgage; if not sold immediately, will be let at $110 per month; also floors to let. Inquire at No. 40 West 54th-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A NEAT COTTAGE, containing 7 rooms, with gas and gas fixtures, good cellar; lot 65x100, situate in Glenwood, two minutes' walk to Glenwood depot of Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of J. LOWERRE, No. 307 Spring-st., on Friday morning next. Price $5,000.

FOR SALE LOW—EASY TERMS, TWO-STORY basement and extension frame house, recently perfectly adapted for two families, with 86 years' valuable ground lease, rent only 2½ per cent. value of ground; beautifully located. Inquire on the premises, No. 20 West 42d-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on the south side of 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

Terms to accommodate. Apply to
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED AND COMpletely furnished dwelling-house in the village of Flushing, to let from May 1 to Oct. 1, with fruit and ornamental trees, carriage-house and stables; communication hourly by railroad and steamboat. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—SPLENDID PROPerty, 40 acres choice land, handsome house and outbuildings, 15 handsome building sites, fruit, shade and flowers, ½ mile tide water front on the Sound, cars stop near the house hourly.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FORT LEE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE VILLA, with half an acre ground, in complete repair, commanding extensive view of river and Manhattan Island, adjoining grounds of John C. Newton, Esq., 7 miles from City Hall; boats run twice a day.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY located farms on the west bank of the Passaic River, 20 acres, with respectable improvements, $8,000; also adjoining, a splendid river front, 20 acres, $4,500. Apply on the premises, between Passaic and Paterson, of J. SIMMONS, or address Paterson, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESidence at Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steam-boat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses, No. 68 West 47th-st., and No. 59 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms to suit; must be sold soon, as owner is going to Europe. Inquire at office of C. F. SCHMIEDER & CO., No. 55 Worth-st., New-York.

A FRUIT FARM NEAR MILLSTONE, N. J., 77½ acres, under good cultivation, 800 bearing peach trees, apple orchard, (choice fruit, good house, barn, &c.; $6,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house on south side of 126th-st., 128 feet east of 8th-av., 18.9x45 feet; lot 100 feet deep; now occupied by Judge Flandreau; price, $5,500. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 64 ACRES, SOME wood land, in good order, two running brooks, good house and outbuildings, plenty of fruit, 2¼ miles from Morristown; terms easy. Address Box No. 92 Morristown, N. J.; would be rented if not sold by the 15th.

AT PLAINFIELD, ON LINE OF CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, fine farms, lots and houses, with improved grounds, for sale. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., or at Plainfield, N. J.; will be shown properties.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUR FROM the City, a large new house and barn, with several acres of land, on Staten Island, near Port Richmond; will be sold cheap. Can be seen on application to owner, No. 23 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY SUPERIOR four-story French roof brown-stone houses Nos. 70 and 72 West 49th-st., 21.4x55 feet; lot half the block. Possession 15th of April. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 84 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF LAND IN THE BLOCK bounded by 73d and 74th sts., and the 5th and Madison avs.; and also in the south half of the block between the same streets and Madison and 4th avs. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., Jamaica, L. I.; house large and in perfect order, with one or two acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FRONT PEW, NO. 25, in Calvary Church. Inquire of the Sexton, at the church. Also to let, from 1st of May till 1st of December, a front pew in the middle aisle. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—AT WILTON, CONN., A PLEASant house containing nine rooms, with barn and woodhouse, and 2¼ acres of land, within half a mile of the depot. Apply at No. 85 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF 100 ACRES, 1¼ MILES from Millburn depot, on Plainfield Road, in high state of cultivation; farm known as the Seldon farm. Inquire of JOHN COLLINS, on the premises.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, three-story and basement, with every convenience, with or without furniture. Apply on the premises, No. 219 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, VERY CHEAP, an elegant country seat, very desirably located, an hour from New-York.

FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

A FARM OF 47 ACRES FOR SALE AT Mulford, Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City Post-office, or WM. BOARD, Mulford Station.

COUNTRY COTTAGE AT NORWALK, Conn., two miles from depot; contains 12 rooms. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire of D. R. SELLECK, No. 281 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., a three-story cottage, 12 rooms, stable in the rear; carriage-way to the same. Apply to M. VOUGHT, No. 344 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

$4,750, PART ON MORTGAGE, FOR the brick house and lot No. 43 Downing-st. Inquire on the premises of J. M. BOYD, No. 239 6th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

STATEN ISLAND RESIDENCES, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for sale or to let. Apply to A. E. JANIN, No. 28 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN. FOR SALE—Delightfully located on the main highway, and within 5 minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is nearly new, most substantially built, admirably arranged with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, ranges, &c., &c. The stables and outbuildings are built in the same style as the house, and have every modern accessory for convenience and elegance. The place contains about one acre of ground, which is beautifully laid out, and divided into orchard and garden—the whole forming one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. Time from the City, 2½ hours. For terms apply to R. SOMERVILLE, at Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, or at MINER & SOMERVILLE'S, No. 37 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GREENPORT, L. I., THE place known as Walnut Grove, the residence of the late Dr. F. W. Lord; there are 52 acres of land, 17 of which are woodland, 5 acres of pear trees; garden and lawn inclosed by buckthorn hedges; the place is bounded by Long Island Sound on the north; altogether a very desirable seaside residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND ELEGANT dwellings at East New-York and Woodhaven, at $1,200 to $10,000. Also 1,000 lots in Brooklyn, Woodhaven and East New-York at $150 to $1,000. New built houses for purchasers. Easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HOUR FROM City Hall, N. Y., a nearly new cottage house, 10 rooms; new stable, carriage-house, &c., on one acre, beautiful laid out with shade trees; fruits, garden, &c., &c.; near two depots; trains every hour; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply to N. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, between 1 and 3, or any evening.

FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, a very pleasantly situated residence, quarter of a mile from the depot; the house is about 28x50; two-story; has gas throughout; furnace, water-closet, &c.; the lot is well shaded; and there is a stable, carriage-house, cow-shed, &c.; price $6,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDson, a beautiful country seat of 13 acres, with first-class buildings; those wishing to locate would do well to examine this. Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to N. G. FOSTER or R. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway. Price $22,000.

FOR SALE—TWO WELL FINISHED AND very convenient houses, just built, in Hudson City, N. J., within fifteen minutes of Hoboken Ferry; they contain seven rooms, cellar and large open attic; water in the houses, and one or two extra lots, as may suit. Apply by letter to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—SIX miles from Peekskill, containing 180 acres of good land, calculated to be divided in two or three places, bordering on a large lake; abundance of fruit; improvements good; terms easy; immediate possession. Inquire of E. Q. HORTON, Croton Dam.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, with immediate possession, a large first-class house, with nine acres of land, coach-house, graperies, greenhouse and all outbuildings suitable for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55, lot half the block, in good order and most desirably located. Price $20,000, if sold within three days. Apply to

URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

A FINE FARM OF ABOUT 38 ACRES—abundance of fruit, good house, barn and out-buildings, within 20 miles of New-York, on Northern Railroad. $5,500. F. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COTTAGE-HOUSE AT MOUNT VERnon, in fine location, for sale very cheap; price $2,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Also, a large old-fashioned cottage, with an acre of land, for sale or to let.

ALL WANTING TO SELL OR LET CITY, suburban and country houses, lots and lands, are requested to leave descriptions of the same with us, which will be registered and advertised free of charge.

PURCELL & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

100 BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN VILLAS and country seats, one hour and less by rail, in New-York and New-Jersey, at from $1,800 to $25,000.

PURCELL & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

2,300 ACRES OAK AND PINE TIMBER lands for sale, near canal, river and railway, 110 miles from New-York. Call on or address L. C. G. KSLINSKA, American Hotel, Broadway and 8th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR KEYPORT, N. J., A VERY desirable country residence, with 5 acres of land, all in good condition; possession immediately. Apply to WM. H. McALPIN, No. 78 Catharine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 127 West 19th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND VERY desirably located; price, from $1,500 to $20,000; some to exchange. FREEMAN & EMERSON, 206 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1 next, in a private family—location below Bleecker-st.—for a gentleman and wife and a single gentleman; will furnish all except carpets; permanency desired. Address A. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating terms and location; references exchanged.

BOARD AND DELIGHTFUL ROOMS ON second floor may be obtained on Brooklyn Heights, No. 15 Monroe-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN SUITS OR SINGLE, with or without board, No. 228 West 4th-st., 2d door from West 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—I CAN ACCOMMODATE a few boarders for the Summer in one of the most pleasant locations on the Croton River, in Southeast Centre; the rooms are large and very pleasant; a good table; terms moderate; trains to Brewster's, 1½ miles from house, four times per day. Refer to E. S. Wright, No. 57 Broadway, second floor.

P. S.—No mosquitos. DAVID THOMSON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, with a private family; good accommodations and good board required; location either on Hudson river or Sound, within 1½ hours of City Hall. Address, with full particulars and price, Box 6,739 New York P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN six hours of the city, for a lady, three children, (aged from four to ten years,) and one servant. Two rooms connecting or adjoining required. Terms must be moderate. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and accommodations can be obtained in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., at a house pleasantly located within five minutes' walk from the depot. Address Mrs. F. READ.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at Orange, N. J., with pleasant rooms, by addressing Post-office Box No. 57, Orange.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; possession immediately. Apply at No. 39 Bank-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, Conn., one mile and a half from the depot. For particulars inquire at No. 197 East Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,
ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY A GENTLEMAN going abroad, a pair of chestnut mares, 7 and 8 years old, perfectly sound and gentle, good in double or single harness. Also one set double harness, one pair blankets, one six-seated Westchester rockaway, nearly new, and one second-hand coupé rockaway. Price for the whole, $1,000. Apply to THOMAS LYNCH, Cleary's stable, No. 19 East 18th-st.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A HIGH-bred Hambletonian horse, six years old this Spring, nearly 16 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle; has been ridden by a lady the past year; his action and style cannot be surpassed. To be seen at stable No. 7 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses, 15¾ hands high, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle. Also, a six-seated phaeton, double harness, robes, blankets, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Inquire at the depot, White Plains, or at No. 108 Front-st., New-York City.

BRETTS, PHAETONS, DEPOT WAGONS, Rockaway chaises, top and open buggies, skeletons, family carriages of every description; single, double, shifting and coach harness, are now being sold at prices to defy competition, at C. WITTY'S, No. 638 Broadway.

DEPOT WAGONS, DOCTORS' PHAETONS, half and extension top phaetons, Rockaways, sulkies, chaises, skeletons, top and open buggies, jump and slide seat buggies, road wagons, harness, &c., of every description, at bargains. C. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

EVERY ONE WISHING A CARRIAGE, harness, &c., can find a large and well selected assortment at No. 638 Broadway, which must be sold to make room for later styles; everything warranted as represented.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., OF EVERY style, are now being sold at greatly reduced prices; several carriages, being somewhat soiled in consequence of removal from No. 450 Broadway, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FINE TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, STANDing tops, Concords; carriages suitable for the Southern markets; shippers would find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere; particular attention paid to boxing and shipping. C. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st; next regular auction sale, Friday, 1 P. M.; gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, &c., will please notify at their earliest convenience.

AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, C. WITTY'S Carriage Repository will extend through to and fronting 75 feet on Crosby-st. The stock now on hand will be sold below the market value.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS high, sound, kind and young. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 39th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—35 DRAUGHT AND carriage horses at JOHN TURNBULL'S stables 35th-st., West of 10th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS,
SECOND HAND
WATCHES,
JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER,
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

291 ANDREW W. ROSE, 291
Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Provisions,
NO. 291 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Mackerel, first quality, in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits; salt herring, best codfish, pollock, scale fish, haddock, smoked herring and halibut, salmon, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, best leaf lard, pork, cheese, vinegar, &c., at lowest cash prices. All goods warranted.

TO LET.

SPLENDID
BANKING ROOM
AND OFFICES TO LET,

in the spacious building No. 61 Broadway, opposite Exchange-place, newly fitted up in a superior manner, heated with steam, and with all other modern improvements. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET.
CITY AND COUNTRY.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
For permits apply to
BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.

AT 119 NASSAU-ST., UNFURNISHED houses to let by SEPTIMUS COBB & CO.

E. 12th-st., bet. 3d and 4th av., 4 s, h s, b s, 26x62x98	$3,500
E. 16th-st., bet. 3d and 4th av., 4 s, h s, b, 26x65x103	3,000
E. 31st-st., bet. Mad. and 4th avs., 4 s, E b, b s, 20x60x98	3,500
E. 31st-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 4 s, E. b, b, 20x50x98.2	1,400
E. 54th-st., bet. Lexington and 3d-av., 3 s, h s, b s, 20x50x98	1,500
E. 53d-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 2 s, h s, f	700
W. 19th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s, E b, b, 20x52x100	3,000
W. 21st-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3 s, h s, b, 23x56x98	2,200
W. 22d-st., bet. 10th and 11th avs., 3 s, h s, b, 20x50x100	1,800
W. 31st-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3 s, h s, b s, 22x55x98	2,000
W. 50th-st., bet. B'way and 8th av., 3 s, h s, b s, 18x32x80, carpets, cornices, blinds, mirrors, &c., car.-house on the rear	1,500
W. 54th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 4 s, h s, b s	2,000
W. 129th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s, h s, b, 20x50x100	1,000
Irving-pl., bet. 16th and 17th sts., 3 s, h s, b, 20x45x35	2,500
Waverley-pl., 4 s, h s, b, 22x60x103	3,000
Lex.-av., bet. 32d and 34th st., 3 s, h s, b, 20x60x98	1,600
Lex.-av., bet. 31st and 32d sts., 4 s, E b, b s, 20x50x100	2,000
Somerville, N. J., cottage, 7 rooms, plenty grounds	450

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A delightful country seat on Staten Island. The dwelling contains fourteen rooms, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, with ten acres of ground, embracing lawn, grove, orchard, garden, great variety of choice fruit, flowing stream, outbuildings, &c. One of the healthiest and most desirable residences around New-York. Also, a stone cottage and four acres, garden, fruit, &c. A beautiful location. Apply to

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT WESTPORT, CONN., a very desirable residence, with carriage-house, stables, hennery, &c.; first floor contains dining-room, parlor, library, &c.; five bedrooms on the second floor; nursery and servants' room above; water conveyed in pipes all over the premises; the grounds about 3½ acres, tastefully laid out and a fine garden. Possession of the house May 1, and the garden and grounds immediately. Apply to JANE A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway.

TO LET—SITUATED ON LITTLE NECK BAY near Flushing, L. I., a large house fully furnished, with grounds, garden and other conveniences, the residence of the late A. H. Mickle, within nine miles of the City and a few minutes' walk of the depot, whence cars will run in July. For terms apply to WM. E. LAWRENCE, No. 36 Broadway, or on the premises of Mrs. A. H. MICKLE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT Bay Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry and 100 yards of the City cars, which pass every 15 minutes. The house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden and extensive apple orchard attached. Rent $1,400. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, No. 3 Broadway.

TO RENT.—A HOUSE AND GARDEN ON SAYbrook Point, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. The above will be rented for the Summer or for a longer period if desired. Price $16 to $25 per month, according to the time for which it is rented. The premises can be reached by rail three times daily, and by steamboat every afternoon. For particulars inquire of G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, on the Heights, two furnished and unfurnished brick houses, delightfully situated, of immediate access to ferry; hot and cold water, gas and all modern conveniences; gardens, lawn, wood land and stables, &c.; location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—TO A small family, a new house of good size, delightfully situated, two miles from Westport, on the New-Haven Railroad, overlooking the Sound, &c.; stabling can be furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to H. SANFORD, No. 7 Battery-place, New-York, or on the premises to J. GOODSELL.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A HOUSE WITHIN one minute's walk of depot, fronting the river, with every convenience; gas, water, butler pantry, dumb waiter; in every way a very desirable residence. Inquire of W. B. EDGAR, of Acker, Edgar & Co., Yonkers, or S. A. PHILIPS, No. 39 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN Island, a large two-story house, with attic and basement, furnished, including a large and valuable library, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a stable on the premises. Inquire of ABM. C. WOOD, No. 5 John-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—IN Farmington, Conn.; a convenient and well-furnished house of 11 rooms; very pleasantly situated on the main street; to rent, for four, five or six months; possession given immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH D. HULL, Murray-Hill Institute, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—PAYABLE PARTLY IN THE BOARD of a single gentleman, the best house in the 6th-av., No. 332, east side, between 20th and 21st sts.; a private row, next to the Episcopal Church, English basement and four stories; 3d floor reserved. Call only between 3 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—AT RYE, FOR FOUR OR TWELVE months, to a private family only, furnished house 1½ miles from station, on the Sound; garden, fruit trees, carriage-house, stable, &c.; every facility for bathing, fishing and yachting. Apply to G. REYNOLDS, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PERTH Amboy, communicating with the City every half hour; also a house, with barn, garden, &c., 4 miles from Long Branch, furnished; also a house in 121st-st., and one in 84th-st., both unfurnished. Apply to D. WARNER, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—PART OF A HOUSE (7 rooms) most desirable locality in Brooklyn; ½ hours' ride from Fulton Ferry; cars pass the house; large kitchen-garden and beautiful surroundings; rent $600 per year; half in advance. Address B. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FIVE minutes' walk south of Vanderbilt Landing, on the shore of the bay, a furnished house, 45 feet square, containing gas, water, and billiard-room, with an acre and a half of land. Apply to G. WALKER, No. 89 Gold-st., or D. WALKER, No. 1 Clinton Hall.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED cottage in Remsen-st., Astoria, L. I., for six months from May 1, to a small respectable family; rent $150 a month. Apply to WM. CRIPPS, Standard Fire Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT BUILDING NOS. 147 AND 149 West 35th-st., 50x26 feet, three stories and basement; will be fitted up as one or two stables, or a manufactory, to suit a good tenant. For particulars, apply at No. 414 Water-st., between Market and Catharine.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE BY THE LOAD OR ROOM.—Storage for everything, at the warehouses of H. G. HAEGER, office No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. N. B.—Goods received for any term of years.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON THE SHREWSbury River, near Red Bank, gentleman's residence; 6 acres, large lawn, fine shade; terraced to the water; good bathing and fishing. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 77 Leonard-st.

A FAMILY EXPECTING TO SPEND SEVeral years in Europe will let their elegantly furnished house on West 19th-st., near 5th-av., for one or more years, at $600 per month. Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 22, of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY HOUSE, tea-room extension; in good order; gas and water fixtures; genteel pleasant neighborhood; 15 minutes to ferry; rent $650. Apply at 106 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Dekalb avs.

TO LET—AT HAVERSTRAW, ROCKLAND CO., the store, house formerly occupied as a grocery and feed-store by De Noyelles & Gurnee; being an excellent location for business. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, in perfect order; two staircases, one black walnut; two bath-rooms; fine yard with summer-house. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-class brown-stone English basement house, 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; furniture and appointments complete; condition exquisite. Inquire of Dr. HOWARD, No. 1,248 Broadway, from 9 to 12.

ONE-THIRD FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE with 26 rooms; orchards, grounds, gardens, barn, shade trees, &c.; pleasant location for boarders; 50 miles from City on Erie Railway. Rent $700. Address Box No. 64 International Hotel.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING BETWEEN Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., elegant basements, light and dry, 25 feet wide by 75 to 110 feet long; two of them adapted for a restaurant. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED residence, pleasantly located in 4th-st., near Broadway. Apply, from 12 to 3, to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, medium size, 33d-st. Owner (3 adults) would board part of rent if desired. Inquire at No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 9.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. ferry, for six months or a year. Immediate possession. Address L. F. HOUSE, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in Brooklyn and New-York; also store on Grand-st. Call early.

FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house, No. 117 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Can be seen from 12 till 4 o'clock. To a small private family only the rent will be $200 per month.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, TO A SMALL FAMily, half a house, containing six rooms, with fine river view, five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of J. W. MACOMBER, No. 168 Elm-st.

TO LET—A FRONT OFFICE, ALSO A BACK room, on second floor of the new building No. 250 Bowery, for business purposes only. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH steam power, two floors in the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 33 West 27th-st., the entire second floor, handsomely furnished, without board or with breakfast only; rooms separately or en suite; references required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 20 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in a very accessible and desirable locality; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 20 EAST 18th-st., the entire second floor, without board, to a gentleman only; rooms separately or en suite; references exchanged.

OFFICES TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE offices to let at No. 203 Broadway, west side, below Fulton-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A SMALL PRIvate family, elegantly furnished house No. 19 5th-st.; house 22 feet 6 inches by 45 feet. J. M. DAVIES.

ONE LARGE LOFT, FIRST FLOOR, and offices to let at No. 425 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Apply to MEALIO & CO.

TO LET.

SPLENDID BANKING

ROOM TO LET on the first floor of No. 61 Broadway, opposite Exchange-place. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FOR THE SUMmer, at Yonkers, containing 16 large, well furnished rooms; large garden, which will be planted with all kinds of vegetables; fruits and berries of all kinds in abundance; two cows, with plenty of pasture, poultry, &c.; four acres of lawn and orchard; situated on Walnut Hill, three-quarters of a mile east of depot at Yonkers; if not rented by 10th inst., will be opened as first-class private boarding-house; rent $500 per month. For further particulars, inquire of DWIGHT BISHOP, on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, a furnished Gothic cottage with 12 acres of land, commanding an extensive view of the river and Highlands, situated on high healthy grounds; the house contains nine rooms; is in excellent order; the grounds embrace an apple orchard, one acre in grapes, fruit trees and berries of all kinds; carriage-house and outbuildings. Apply to Dr. EDWARD E. LEE, No. 280 Grand-st., Newburgh.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Yonkers to let for the season or year, finely located with all conveniences; about five acres of land well laid out; abundance of fruit; stable, ice-house, out-house, &c. The whole premises in unexceptionable order, and in every respect perfectly desirable. For full particulars apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the village of Spottswood, N. J.; the house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and the garden is in the most fertile condition; the location is one of the most healthy in the vicinity of New-York, and but two hours' ride from New-York. Apply to J. L. DE CAMP, No. 97 Chambers-st.

NO ADVANCE IN RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, completely furnished, on 34th-st., near Lexington-av., to rent at $400 per month, from May 1, being the same rent it has produced for several months past—the present tenant having purchased elsewhere. Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 22, of

D. O. BRADLEY.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM HANDSOMELY furnished to let without board; the house is modern and fitted up expressly for first-class single gentlemen only. Apply at No. 28 West 29th-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY French roof brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 24 East 50th-st.; nearly new; will be put in good condition. Lot 20x100; in good repair. Address F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 84 Marion-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE FIFTH-AV., the four-story, high-stoop house No. 76 5th-av., near 14th-st., 26x96x125; to be let with mirrors and gas fixtures, &c., in complete order. Apply to P. A. HARGOUS, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore Staten Island, four minutes' walk from the ferry; 10 rooms, garden and carriage-house; 3 years' lease. Rent $800. Apply to H. A. DARRIN, No. 1 State-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE-story brick, high stoop; rent $150 per month; good neighborhood; none but a private family need apply; part of rent taken in board, if required. Apply at No. 51 West 10th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, six rooms, to a small American family of adults; remainder of house occupied by a family of four. Rent, $35 per month, or 3d and 4th floors at $30. Inquire at No. 130½ East 27th-st.

TO LET—ASTORIA—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, partly furnished, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; with two horses, carriage, milch cow, and 15 acres land if wanted; rent $2,500; also, fine building plots for sale. S. J. HALLETT, No. 138 Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—LARGE ROOM, 20 BY 30, fronting on Broadway, (at No. 191,) with a room adjoining, and immediate possession if desired. Apply to

MOSES ELY, No. 191 Broadway.

TO LET—IN PEEKSKILL, FOR A TERM OF years, a large, handsome brick building, suitable for hotel or boarding-house. Apply to R. R. FINCH'S SONS, No. 238 Water-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light, airy rooms, located near the ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pine-apple sts.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Apply to

ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 228 West 34th-st.

$125 PER MONTH—A FURNISHED THREE-story cottage house, 10 rooms, all conveniences, from May 1; in a choice and very pleasant location. Inquire on the premises, No. 39 West 54th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY stone-front house, in an excellent neighborhood up town; part of the rent will be taken in the board of a family of five persons. Address Box No. 1,422 Post-office.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 68 Crosby-st., at $1,600 per year, or to a good tenant, who will repair, at $1,500 per year on three years' lease. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 106 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR and basement; also loft. Also a store and basement, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, near Broadway. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 300 MADISON-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites, or for single gentlemen; accommodations superior and location unsurpassed.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH CORNER rooms, large and small, lighted all around, well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 27 Wall-st.; room 30 feet front by 42 feet deep. Apply in rear office, first floor.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET—TOGETHER OR separately, No. 183 Broadway. Inquire of

T. MILHAU & SON.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT HASTings, on the Hudson. Inquire of Dr. H. M. SMITH, No. 105 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen only, at No. 207 East Broadway. References exchanged.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, No. 98 Nassau-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply to B. S. HILL, No. 58 John-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND IN PERFECT ORder, the dwelling house 131 East 16th-st., near Irving Place. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF NICE COUNTRY houses, furnished, for the Summer, within 40 miles of the City. J. H. G. BLYTHE, 335 Broadway, Room 22.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. H. BREWSTER, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO GOOD HOUSES IN YORKVILLE, all modern improvements; also, house in Harlem, cheap. Apply No. 489 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND UNFURnished upper floor. Apply at No. 103 East 19th-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN THE fine lofts No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. For terms inquire in the store or residence, No. 28 West 29th-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, &c., in the fine dry lofts over T. S. BERRY' piano warerooms, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts., to whom application may be made.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER BY A small family a furnished house with pleasant and well shaded grounds, between New-York and Yonkers and North River and Harlem Railroad. Such a place can be rented to a first-class occupant by addressing, with price and full particulars, Post-office Box No. 1,053. If for sale, state price, &c.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, A nicely furnished house, in a desirable and healthy location; must have 8 to 10 rooms, and be within an hour of the City; on the line of Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred. Address W., Box No. 3,503 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE for four months from the 1st of June, convenient for salt water bathing, near the sea preferred, for a small and responsible family. Address E. G., Box No. 3740 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT UNFURNISHED—A three-story house, with modern improvements, in the vicinity of Wallack's Theatre; also, a first or second floor, consisting of six or seven rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address GEO. HOLLAND, 180 3d-av.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TO RENT part of a house, with basement, in a quiet and pleasant locality. Any party having the above can hear of a good tenant by calling on or addressing LAWRENCE, No. 122 Beekman-st.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an unfurnished house, within a short distance of the city, with modern improvements, not less than 8 sleeping rooms, parlor, dining, and sitting rooms, &c., and stable. Address C. M. S. Box 5709, P. O.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED house with from 1 to 3 acres of ground, with stable, for 3 to 5 years, within one hour of New-York. Address E. P. C., Box 3015 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN, a modern 3 story and basement house, unfurnished; must be in good locality, and rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Address J. W. P., Box 2476 P. O.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WANT A FOUR-story high-stoop furnished house on Murray Hill, for one or more years. Address, giving lowest rent and full particulars, Box No. 4,845 Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood in the Sixth or Seventh Ward; price from $7,000 to $8,000. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood, at a moderate rent, three or four stories, above Amity-st. Address ATKIN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR MAY 1, OR IMMEDIATELY, three or four spacious lofts for light manufacturing purposes. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,553 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE with garden, near New-York; six bedrooms; rent moderate. Address D. LYON, No. 39 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of April, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1866:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the Times from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the Times Office.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO. Brilliant cast, including Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Fanny Stockton, Sig. Mazzoleni, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Dubreul; conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER, and THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS. Margot, Miss Maggie Mitchell.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, W. Holston, Geo. Holland, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Graham, Pope, Ward and Mrs. Vernon. Followed by BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾, THE FRENCH SPY, BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT, and IRELAND AS IT WAS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES &c. THE SPHINX. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, YOUNG CLARENCE, will assist in brilliant FETE DE JOUR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT and SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, THE HUGUENOTS and THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS MORNING and AFTERNOON, April 6—New collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Miss Maria Brainerd's GRAND CONCERT, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, tenor; Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, basso; Mr. J. N. Pattison, piano; Mr. Theodore Thomas, violin; Dr. Clare W. Beames, conductor.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, April 6, commencing at 9 o'clock. The first great Exhibition of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c. THE PRINCESS AFTER THE BATH.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Miss Lucy Rushton as VALIANT VALENTINE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Cuba* at this port yesterday, we have two days' later news from Europe. Military preparations were still going on in Austria and Prussia, but the tone of the German papers is still pacific. The rumor that England had offered her mediation in the quarrel was repeated by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*. In the House of Commons the affairs of Ireland continued to be a prominent subject of consideration. In answer to a proposition to release the Fenian prisoners who could procure bail, the Attorney-General expressed himself in strong opposition, except in the cases of those who had come from America. The attention of the Government was called to the escape of Head Centre Stephens and held responsible for the neglect. It was stated in the House of Lords that the Fenian conspiracy had greatly retarded the progress in the improvement of real property. Earl Russell promised his support to any measure to settle the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone announced that Government intended to proceed with their Reform Bill in the ordinary way. After numerous speeches upon the subject, the House adjourned for the Easter recess till the 9th of April. The House of Lords adjourned until the 12th of April. Investigations into alleged briberies at elections had resulted in unseating several members. The affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were very encouraging. All the capital required to make and lay a new cable, and to get up and complete the one about two-thirds laid last year, had been subscribed. Nineteen nautical miles of the new cable are made per day. The *Great Eastern* was being put in the most perfect order, and the 30th of June is the day fixed for her departure. Stephens, the Head Centre, was known to be in Paris, the guest of John Mitchel. He was about to start for New-York. In response to an address of the Corps Legislatif, the Emperor made a short speech on the leading features of his administration, and expressive of his confidence in the future of the country. In Austria, the recruiting for the Volunteer Corps for Mexico was about to commence, with every prospect of success. It was announced in St. Petersburgh that the inhabitants of Taschkend had abolished Slavery, out of deference to the Emperor of Russia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner reported the joint resolution, with amendments, to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of the United States at the Paris Exposition. Mr. George F. Edmonds, the Senator appointed from Vermont to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Foot's death, was sworn in. The bill to provide arms and ammunition to the people of Dakota, for protection against Indian warriors, was passed. A joint resolution was passed securing to colored soldiers their bounties. At 1 o'clock the message of President Johnson vetoing the Civil Rights Bill was taken up. Mr. Reverdy Johnson took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He was followed by other Senators, but a vote was not reached.

In the House the bill giving three months' pay properly allowed to army officers who should continue in service to the close of the war—to such officers as resigned or were mustered out at their own request after the 19th of April, 1865, was passed. The War Department had construed the law as not covering such cases. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill reported a proviso that no portrait or likeness of any living person hereafter engraved shall be placed on any of the bonds, securities, notes, or fractional currency of the United States. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis and others. The House resumed consideration of the Brooks-Dodge contested election case from the Eighth Congressional District of New York. Mr. Shellabarger made an argument in support of the claim of the contestant, and other members participated in the debate. Mr. Brooks also addressed the House, but did not conclude his argument. Mr. Bundy offered resolutions, which were adopted, in favor of better protecting the soldiers from the extortions of Claim Agents.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the following bills passed to a third reading: To increase the salaries of clerks in the Justices' Court of Brooklyn; declaring Tompkins-square, New-York, a public parade-ground; incorporating the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company; the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Produce Supply Company was reported adversely, and the report agreed to. The bill authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow $400,000 for certain deficiencies was passed; also the bill amending the act for the extension of Croton Water Works. The New-York City Tax Levy Bill was recommitted with instructions to insert $60,000 for $10,000, for City contingencies.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To define more precisely the duties of the Harbor Master. For better protection of the sick and indigent passengers arriving at the port of New-York. To amend the act creating the Metropolitan Sanitary District. To authorize the New-York Common Council to raise money by tax. To regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn. Relative to the inspection of steam boilers. The New-York County tax levy question pending, the motion of Mr. Pitts, to reduce the item for the county contingencies from $40,000 to $10,000, was carried. Mr. Tremain moved to amend the item by appropriating $500,000 for the new Court-house, but providing that the Mayor shall appoint reputable citizens of New-York City, who, with the said Mayor, shall proceed to complete the said Court-house, for the sum named, and the commission shall have full power over all contracts made or to be made for the work—motion lost. The bill was made a special order for to-day. The bill for a railroad on Essex and other streets in New-York passed to a third reading; also, to extend the railroad tracks in Grand and other streets; also, the bill to incorporate the Long Island Tunnel Railroad Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, dated New-Orleans, April 4, states that the General Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, commenced its session in that city the day preceding. The attendance of representatives from the States is large, and includes some of the oldest patriarchs known in the denomination, as well as its most influential preachers. From a conversation with several of the leading members present, the correspondent is satisfied that no proposition for a re-union with the Church North can be carried, though efforts will be made in the Convention to secure a better state of feeling and fellowship, which, at a future day, might result in the establishment, once more, of a General Church.

The New Orleans *Bee* says that, "as to the present disposition of freedmen to live up to their contracts by reasonable good faith and persistency, information from the interior of the State and from some other States is of a highly gratifying nature. Not less than one-half of the former number of agricultural laborers in the South has been extinguished in five years or has been withdrawn from agriculture."

The Albany *Times* states that for some time past there have been serious disturbances in the Albany Post-office, in consequence of the serious and most mysterious disappearance of valuable letters mailed to parties in New-York, which have not been received; while valuable letters mailed in New-York to persons there have failed to meet the parties to whom they were addressed. The *Times* does not know the amount thus diverted, but says it is large.

The Commission appointed last year to treat with the Upper Missouri Indians will soon proceed to complete their labors, which, owing to the lateness of the season, could not be performed last Fall. The Commission is expected to leave Yankton about the 1st of May, and proceed to Fort Sully, where the Brules, Two-Kettle and Lower Yanktonnais tribes will assemble on the 20th of May for the purpose of treating with the Commission.

The Faculty of Yale College have decided to establish a commons on the College grounds something like the old institution under that name; but rendered more agreeable with some of the modern improvements of boarding-houses. They have secured a dwelling-house on High-street for this purpose. This house is to be fitted up so as to accommodate about seventy-five or a hundred student boarders, and kept in order by a lady superintendent.

Since the strike of the printers in Richmond the only paper printed in that city is the *Citizen*, a small sheet about fourteen by twenty inches, which is published under the auspices of an association of printers.

The latest rumor that has reached the Newark *Advertiser* of Mr. Scovel's policy, is that he would favor the election of Gov. Ward to the Senate, in the hope of being able to occupy his vacant chair, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate.

The municipal elections in Leavenworth, Kansas, and Jefferson City, Mo., on Monday, resulted in Republican triumphs. The Republicans of St. Louis were defeated by their internal dissentions.

The Mobile *Register* denies the report that an unquestioned case of cholera had appeared in that city.

Frauds on the Government to the amount of $2,000,000 have been discovered in the Tennessee Department.

LOCAL NEWS.

Last evening the workingmen of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, assembled, to the number of about seventy-five thousand, in Union-square, in mass meeting, and were addressed by Messrs. Horace Greeley, Charles S. Spencer, Henry D. Banney, John Reed, Dugald Campbell, Christopher Staley, and others. The resolutions declare that the interests of labor and capital are identical; that the workingmen should have eight hours for sleep, eight hours for labor, and eight hours for recreation and mental culture; that a fair trial of eight hours as a day's work has always been a triumph for the measure, and that the workingmen of New-York hail with lively satisfaction the coöperative movement of the iron-moulders of Troy.

At the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: Henry Cline and Godfrey Yabler, on a charge of having stolen a horse in Forsyth-street; George Kane and Wm. Davis, charged with pocket-picking at the Church Fair in the Cooper Institute; George Smith, on a charge of highway robbery in Spring-street; William Taylor, on a charge of stealing $3,000 worth of silks from the Bonded Warehouse No. 56 Broadway. John Evans was held for examination on a charge of being concerned in a burglary in Cannon-street. Several men employed by the street cleaning contractors were held for trial for violating the Health Law, in dumping garbage at the foot of Gansevoort-street.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Ryan pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Henry Burke pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Richard Reading, charged with grand larceny, was tried and acquitted; Edward McGuire, tried for burglary in the third degree, was remanded to prison, the Jury in his case having disagreed.

In the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was introduced to suspend all further proceedings in regard to the widening of Ann-street. It was laid over. A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to enter into contracts for lighting the street lamps for a term of years, was also laid over. An ordinance forbidding the sewers and culverts to be used for the escape of waste steam was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular meeting yesterday. A number of new members were elected. A number of resolutions on various subjects were referred to the Executive Committee, which was instructed to call a special meeting and report so as to enable the Chamber to take action on some important matters before the adjournment of Congress.

The trial of an interesting libel suit, growing out of the affairs of an Indian agency in Nebraska Territory, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., before Justice Mason and a Jury, and will be resumed this morning. The amount of damages claimed is $10,000, and the plaintiff's counsel has made a motion to increase the claim to $25,000. The motion was denied by the Court.

The Committee of three whose names were published in the Times of Thursday as having been appointed by the Justice of the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine applicants for admission to the bar, have given notice that the first examination of students will commence at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 12th inst., in the General Term room.

In the matter of the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, a motion which was argued some days ago in the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard yesterday rendered a decision granting the order asked for, and appointing James Banker, John Anderson, and John E. Develin, as Commissioners of estimate and assessment.

Dr. B. P. Stevens read an interesting paper on "The Hydrographical basins of North America, with their mineral and agricultural resources, and their capacity to support population in the future," last evening, before the Geographical and Statistical Society.

A little girl named Louisa Otto, aged 4 years, was run over by car No. 18, of the Avenue A line of cars yesterday morning, in Avenue A, and almost instantly killed. Coroner Gover was notified to hold an inquest.

The office of the Montauk Insurance Company, Brooklyn, was entered on Wednesday night, and the safe broken open and robbed of bonds and securities to the amount of $12,000 and upward.

Gold was steady yesterday at 127⅜@127⅞ ꝑ cent.; Exchange, 106½; Money 6 ꝑ cent.; Government Securities steady; the Railways much excited on Michigan Southern, and higher on Erie shares.

A moderate demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Corn and Oats were dearer; Flour, Cotton, Petroleum and Dressed Hogs cheaper. Freights dull.

The English Reform Bill and Mr. Gladstone.

The latest dispatches show as yet no action by the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's great measure, the Reform Bill. A scheme of legislation so radical as this, and so vitally important, ought to require time in its discussion. If adopted, it forms a revolution in English politics, and England makes revolutions slowly. Many of our readers are no doubt puzzled as to what the purpose and motive may be which moved Mr. Gladstone to propose so sweeping a measure—whether he is a demagogue, seeing the future drift of affairs and wishing to guide it, or whether he truly desires to raise up the working class and give it a share in the government of the Kingdom.

To those who have watched English politics and studied the character of the leaders in the House of Commons, it need not be said that Mr. Gladstone is a genuine Liberal and a statesman, with nothing of the demagogue in his composition. He has been gradually advancing in his political theories to the most liberal stand-point, moved no doubt by the currents of the age, as every thoughtful mind must be, seeing their drift, but sympathizing each year more and more with the great popular and democratic impulses of the times. His generous and hearty utterances two years since in regard to the heroic bearing of the workmen of Lancashire during the cotton famine, speaking of the moral power, the self-restraint and subordination and intelligent understanding of the difficulties of the British Government, they had shown us surely the best "qualifications" for the suffrage; showed a change of sentiment which he and thousands of others were no doubt then feeling in regard to the true quality of the British working-class. The quiet endurance and obedience to law and the principled adherence to convictions, shown by the cotton operatives during the crisis of our war, not improbably convinced great numbers in the Kingdom, that such men were worthy of a share in the Government.

Mr. Gladstone has studied for many years the material and moral condition of the British working-classes. No measures of charity and aid were ever devised in the history of the Kingdom so well calculated to prevent pauperism and cultivate economy and prudence and thrift among the poor as his celebrated schemes of Government Assurance and Post-office Savings Banks. Mr. Gladstone knows better than any public man what a vast, seething, explosive mass of poverty and ignorance is working beneath the surface of English society. He dreads the too long pressure on these pent-up evils. He may not improbably have brought before his imagination some great public crisis when the life of the nation should be in danger; and this dangerous class at the bottom have the chance—as the similar but much smaller class once had in New-York—to clutch at the vast wealth which was always glittering before their eyes, and to wreak their malice and envy on the classes so far above them. He has seen that England, with *five-sixths* of her population only possessing *one-tenth* of the government, was always in danger of revolution. With the upper portion of the working class holding the suffrage, the lower or vagabond part would be as easily restrained as in America, and no more dangerous. He desires to secure the monarchy or more properly British society from any fear of revolutionary outbreaks. He wishes also to do justice to a class which, like our Southern negroes, have shown the moral (if not the intellectual) qualifications for suffrage. The course of events has seemed almost providentially to place Mr. Gladstone at the head of the Liberal Party, and to force him, though the representative of the most Conservative constituency in Great Britain, to guide the great Democratic reform of this century.

His rejection by Oxford has undoubtedly helped to emancipate him, and the death of Lord Palmerston has naturally left a freer field for him as chieftain of the Liberal Reform Party.

He has shown at once his wisdom and his boldness by the character of his bill, which is even more liberal than the Reformers hoped for. Whatever objections will lie against this, would hold almost equally against a more meagre act; the prejudices which the Tory Party will feel and excite against this, they could against any other; the opposition will be as strong to any bill, while the discontent will be worse and more bitter with a narrower reform. With this successful, the Liberal Party hold the Government, in all probability, for the next generation. If it be defeated, they have only to begin agitation again.

The American war showed universal suffrage on trial. All nations see that the North never could have put forth its gigantic efforts if the working class had been disfranchised. The weakness of the South was in the fact that their working class was disaffected and revolutionary. The qualities shown by the Northern masses have raised the character of the laboring class the world over, and shown how powerful is a Government resting on broad suffrage.

These considerations aid now the Liberal Party; and though the great Reform may be defeated this year or the next, it is sure in the end to prevail, and England to approach the democratic form of Government.

Tapley is Jolly.—The *World* thinks (or says, rather,) that the Connecticut election shows a great decline in the Republican Party strength. Decidedly we do not see it in that light. The Republican vote for several years past for Governor has been as follows:

1858	36,296	1863	41,032
1859	40,239	1864	39,820
1860	43,012	1865	42,374
1862	39,782	1866	44,098

Average vote for eight years, 40,832.

Now, considering the fact that the Republican vote on Monday last was by several hundreds greater than that ever before cast for Governor, and considering the further fact that it was nearly 3,500 above the average for eight years, (1866 included,) we cannot resist the impression that the *World* is a little mistaken; and we take the liberty once more of suggesting that a reasonable adherence to truth, especially when the truth can be so easily ascertained, would add very much to the excellencies of our neighbor's partisan paragraphs. Before an election it is to be supposed that Democratic editors will exhaust the realms of fancy; but when all is over, what is the use of making statements that one's own columns syncronously disprove? Of course the election of Hawley was not the determination to which the Copperheads had invited their readers; but let them be encouraged if they can manufacture in New-Haven next year as many draft-skulking newly-naturalized voters as they did within the past two months, then chances will be very good next Spring. "Bill," said a fellow one day to his chum, "I came awful near getting married yesterday." "How was that?" "Well, I axed Sal Jones to have me." "What did she say?" "She said she'd see me d—d first; if she'd only said 'Yes' I'd been slung sure." Perhaps the bogus loyalty of English, Burr & Co. may be able to see a point in this little story.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The opera to-night is "Fra Diavolo," with its excellent cast and *mise-en-scene*. The decorations and caricatures used at the Bal d'Opera last evening will remain to-night, and also at the matinée to-morrow.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. W. Holston takes his benefit here to-night, when Oxenford's comic drama of the "Porter's Knot," and the farce of "Boots at the Swan" will be played.

Mr. Lester Wallack, we are happy to announce, will make his first appearance in twelve months on Monday evening, appearing as *Young Marlow* in Goldsmith's admirable comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Wallack's retirement has been occasioned by ill-health, and his return, indicating as it does a better condition, will be hailed with genuine gratification by all his friends and the public.

Niblo's Garden.—Miss Maggie Mitchell appears in two new pieces to-night—"Margot, the Poultry Dealer" and the "Pet of the Petticoats."

Irving Hall.—Several interesting musical entertainments will take place here during the few remaining weeks of Spring—the ball season having terminated on Tuesday evening. In anticipation of these occasions, a fine organ, from the manufactory of Messrs. Odell, is being erected. This instrument will be opened on Saturday evening, when Mr. Harrison provides a grand concert for the benefit of the attachés of Irving Hall. Mr. G. W. Morgan and Mr. S. P. Warren, two of the best organists in the country, will illustrate its capacity. The programme in other respects is unusually fresh and attractive. Mrs. Marie Abbott, Miss Emelie Knauss, Mr. L. P. Thatcher and Mr. S. B. Mills take part in it.

To-night Miss Brainerd gives a concert in the same beautiful hall, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Theodore Thomas, and a select chorus of ladies and gentlemen from some of the principal choirs in the City. Dr. Clare W. Beams is the conductor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, April 5.

DEBATE ON THE VETO—EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock P. M. the discussion in the Senate upon the Veto, unexpectedly to some, came to a conclusion. Senators Dixon and Wright, who have been ill, had deemed it imprudent to sit out the long session upon the mere possibility that a vote would be taken this afternoon, and beside it was not expected that a vote would be taken until to-morrow. Consequently the two Senators named were not present. When at the hour above-mentioned, a motion to fix 4 o'clock to-morrow as the time for taking the vote come up, Mr. Hendricks urged that the Senate agree to the motion, and adjourn to this proposition. Senators Sherman, Trumbull and other temperate and fair-minded gentlemen assented, but the Radicals, incited by Mr. Wade, resisted the motion. The indications being unmistakable that the proposition of Mr. Hendricks would prevail, Mr. Wade took the floor, and in one of his peculiarly bitter and denunciatory speeches, urged an immediate vote, upon the ground inferentially that as the Senate then stood the Radicals could pass the bill. This speech was full of acrimonious allusions to the President; and in the course of his remarks Mr. Wade said, substantially, that it was a blessing that the absent Senators were too ill to be present. He was for taking every advantage which the Almighty had put in their hands, and he thanked God, &c., &c. To these remarks, listened to with surprise and regret by many of the Senators, Mr. McDougal rose and administered a most effective rebuke, which was pronounced by Republican members as most fit and just. The scene was most impressive. The whole assembly seemed to be in full sympathy with Mr. McDougal's brief speech and the countenances of all, save Mr. Wade, plainly responded amen to all he uttered. Mr. McDougal said:

Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio is in the habit of appealing to his God in vindication of his judgment and conduct. It is a common thing for him to do so; but in view of the present demonstration It may well be asked who and what is his God? In the old Persian mythology there was an Oromasdes and an Ahriman—a God of light and beauty, and a God of darkness and death. The God of light sent the sun to shine, and gentle showers to fructify the fields. The God of darkness sent the tornado and the tempest and the thunder, scathing with pestilence the nations. And in old Chaldean times, men came to worship Ahriman, the God of Darkness, the God of Pestilence and Famine, and his priests became multitudinous; they swarmed the land; and when men prayed then their offerings were: We will not sow a field of grain; we will not dig a well; we will not plant a tree. These were the offerings to the dark spirit of evil until a prophet came who redeemed that ancient land. But he did it after crucifixion, like our great master. The followers of Ahriman always appealed to the same spirit manifested by the Senator from Ohio. Death is to be one of his angels now, to redeem the Constitution and the laws, and to establish liberty. Sickness, suffering evil are to be his angels, and he thanks the Almighty, *his Almighty*, that sickness, danger and evil are about. It may be a good God for him in this world; but if there is any truth in what we learn about the orders of religion in this Christian world, his faith will not help him when he shall ascend up and ask entrance at the crystal doors. If there can be evil expressed in high places that communicates evil thoughts, that communicates evil teachings, that demorolizes the youth who receive impressions as does the wax, it is by such lessons as the Senator from Ohio now teaches by word of mouth as Senator in this Senate hall. Sir, the President of the United States is a constitutional officer clothed with high power, and clothed with the very power which he has exercised in this instance, and those who conferred upon him those powers were men such as Madison and Jay and Hamilton and Morris and Washington and a host of warthies, men who, I think, knew as much about the laws of government and how they should be rightly balanced, as any of the wisest who now sit here in council. It is the duty of the President of the United States to stand as defender of the Constitution in his place as conservator of the rights of the people as tribune of the people, as it was in old Rome when the people did choose their tribunes to go into the Senate Chamber among the aristocracy of Rome, and when they passed laws injurious to the Roman people to stand out and say, "I forbid it." That is the vote power incorporated wisely by our fathers in the Constitution conferred upon the President of the United States, and to be treated with consideration; and no appeal of the Senator to his God can change the Constitution or the rights of the President of the United States, or can prevent a just consideration of the dignity of the Senate body by persons who have just consideration, who feel that they are Senators. It is a strange thing, an exceedingly strange thing, that when a few Senators in the City of Washington, ill at their houses, give assurance that they can be present to act upon a great public question on the day following, that we should hear a piece of declamation the Senator appealing to his God, and saying with an "Is triumph air," well or ill, God has made them ill, Sir, the God of Desolation, the God of Darkness, the God of Evil, is his God. I never expected to hear such objections raised among honorable men. I never expected to hear such things in this Hall and I rose simply to say that such sentiments were to be condemned and must receive my condemnation now and here, and if it amounts to a rebuke, I trust it may be a rebuke. The motion to adjourn prevailed, and, by agreement, 5 o'clock to-morrow was fixed as a time to take the vote.

THE JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

A rumor has been in circulation, throughout the afternoon and evening, that the New-Jersey Legislature had elected Mr. Dayton as Senator in place of Mr. Stockton. A private telegram from a member of the Legislature, received here about 9 o'clock P. M., stated that both Houses had agreed to adjourn to-morrow. No Senator yet elected.

OUR CORRESPONDENT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Ben. C. Truman, correspondent of the New-York Times, was before the Reconstruction Committee, to-day, and testified at length concerning the situation of affairs in Texas, Florida and Louisiana. Mr. Truman has made an extended tour of eight months through the South since the war, and has observed things closely. He testified that the people of Texas and Florida particularly seem to have accepted the situation fairly, and that, although no exhibitions of what may be termed patriotism were manifested, he saw no acts of unmitigated disloyalty during his trip, but on the contrary, the people almost everywhere expressed and evinced a desire and determination to obey all laws, including those growing out of the late war. That he conversed with two-thirds of the ex-rebel generals, and they all stated that in case of a foreign war they would offer their services to the United States Government. He also testified that although there were thousands of people in Texas who were in favor of negro suffrage, he believed it would be impracticable to give the colored people of that State the right of suffrage at present. He did not think the great masses of the people would be favorable to Senator Stewart's resolution. He thought troops were necessary in northern Texas to protect loyal men, as large numbers of Quantrell's, Shelby's and Duff's commands, most of whom were Missourians, infested that neighborhood. Otherwise, no troops were necessary. Mr. Truman testified that he passed through all the rich counties of Florida and Texas, and the freedmen were all at work and doing well; that there was perfect harmony existing between former master and slave; that he conversed with the delegates in the late convention and other leading men upon the subject, and they all concurred in saying that the freedmen were doing first rate. He said there could be no mistake about the good treatment of the colored people. On the whole, he believed that the people of the South, with few exceptions, meant to be loyal, and could be trusted.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Col. Jas. H. Taylor, late Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Augur's Staff, has been appointed Adjutant-General on Lieut.-Gen. Grant's Staff, in place of the late Gen. Seth Williams.

SPECIAL MAIL AGENT.

Col. A. H. Markland has been appointed Special Mail Agent for the Post-office Department for the district comprising the Pacific coast.

THE TEST OATH.

It is understood that the President will, in a day or two, send to Congress a message, in which he will suggest a modification of the test oath, in order to enable the Government to fill the revenue offices &c., of the South, in accordance with the propositions of heads of departments.

READING ABOUT STEVENS.

Harper's Weekly, containing an article descriptive of Hon. Thad. Stevens, &c., referred to in the Times editorial to-day, was scattered freely upon the desks of Senators and Representatives, and by them read with a relish this afternoon.

PETROLEUM EXPLOSIVE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a response from the remaining chemical expert in New-York, to whom was submitted the inquiry whether or not petroleum is or is not explosive. The expert decides in the affirmative. Petroleum, therefore, comes within the law requiring a special license for transportation, as in the case of gunpowder, camphene, &c. In a day or two Secretary McCulloch will issue a circular instructing Customs officers to require such special license in accordance with the above-stated business.

THE DAVIS HABEAS CORPUS CASE ABANDONED.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs that, after consultation, it has been agreed by the friends of Jeff. Davis to abandon the movement for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the present, because of the embarrassment it would be to President Johnson.

TRIAL OF LINCOLN'S MURDERERS.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, to-day made a practical move in the direction of bringing Jeff. Davis to a speedy trial for some of the crimes wherewith he stands charged. He introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the alleged implication of Davis, Clay and others with the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and to cause them to be brought to trial, if sufficient reason existed therefor. Also directing the Committee to inquire into what obstacles exist to bringing him to a speedy trial on the charge of treason. The resolution went over because Mr. Ancona, an ardent friend of Davis, objected.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CASE.

The Dodge-Brooks case was further argued to-day in the House, but no vote reached. Mr. Shellabarger opened the case with a powerful argument in favor of Mr. Dodge on the law points of the case. He made a decided impression upon the minds of those members who were still in doubt. Gen. Paine followed upon the question of the validity of the registry in the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward. He held that the registry was invalid but that did not necessarily invalidate the return, and if the return be not set aside then Mr. Brooks retains his seat. Mr. Spalding followed in advocacy of his proposition to refer the election back to the people. Mr. Brooks then commenced the argument in his own behalf. He at once devoted himself, not to arguing the case, but to sneers at Mr. Dodge's wealth and social position, a parade of his income, and to boast of his own popularity among the hard-fisted mechanics and the abodes of poverty, and squalor and filth of Mackerelville. He damaged his own case most effectually, and whatever chance existed in his favor last night seemed to be dispelled by his speech of to-day. The case will undoubtedly come to a vote to-morrow.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant have issued invitations for a closing reception, at their residence in Douglas-row, to-morrow night. This is in place of the one withdrawn on the 12th of February, the occasion of the Lincoln memorial services.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A mass meeting of the friends and supporters of the Administration of Andrew Johnson was held to-night in front of the City Hall. Among the speakers were Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Smith, of Kentucky.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs is contemplating the removal of the remains of Union soldiers from the battle fields of Bull Run, Kettle Run, and other battle fields or cemeteries of the rebellion along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Alexandria and the Rappahannock crossing. The remains will be brought to Arlington Cemetery and deposited in stone vaults under ground, over which cairns or pyramids of stones may be erected.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens called at the Executive Mansion early to-day, and renewed his request for an audience with the President, which, after some delay, was granted. At least a hundred persons were there this morning and afternoon, waiting for interviews.

EXTORTIONS OF CLAIM AGENTS.

Congress will doubtless pass a bill to secure discharged soldiers from robbery by unprincipled claim agents, who have flooded the country with circulars promising to obtain for them benefits which the laws do not allow. A movement was made by the House to-day in the direction of protection from abuses. Representative Farnsworth briefly referred to some of the frauds, stigmatizing many of the agents as rascals and thieves; and Speaker Colfax and Messrs. Grinnell and Morrill severally mentioned the fact that their names had been used as references without their consent.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House to-day agreed to the amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, appropriating $5,000 to test petroleum as fuel, and repealing all acts providing further appointments of Navy Agents.

Culver, Penn & Co.

Meadville, Pa., Thursday, April 5.

At a meeting of the principal creditors of Culver, Penn & Co., held this day, at the McHenry House, resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing entire confidence in the ability and integrity of the firm, and recommending that the assignment be cancelled, and an extension granted of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. The Committee appointed to report upon the best policy to be pursued, submitted the following report: That we have full confidence in the integrity and financial ability of Culver, Penn & Co., and are satisfied they can realize from their assets more than any assignees can possibly. We therefore recommend that all the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co. enter into a legal agreement for their release from their assignment, and stipulate therein that the debts of said firm shall be paid in equal installments in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.

THE FENIAN FIZZLE.

MANIFESTO FROM STEPHENS THE FUGITIVE.

He Has Escaped from his Republic and Enjoys French Protection—He is Coming to America—The "Republic in Ireland" as Well as Could be Expected—He is Coming to Harmonize his Brethren.

Headquarters, Fenian Brotherhood,
New-York, April 5, 1866.

To the Fenian Brotherhood:

Brothers: It is my duty to announce to you the arrival in Paris of James Stevens, C. E. I. R., and to prepare you for his coming to the United States.

Four days previous to his leaving Ireland, he dispatched a Special Envoy to your Head Centre, with instructions to report the following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached the French Capital in safety:

1. He informed the American and Irish public through me that he left the organization in Ireland in as good a condition as it has been since the recent Fenian scandals had begun in America, and had cast a gloom over the hopes of all true lovers of freedom; and that he had placed the reins of his Government in the hands of competent, devoted and well-tried leaders to direct it during his temporary absence.

Second—That he went to Paris on most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationhood, and not because he had been forced thereto by the enemy.

Third—He is now coming to the United States for the purpose of restoring harmonious counsel and well-concerted action among all true friends of Ireland on the American continent, to reconcile all discordant elements, and to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world.

His stay will be short in our midst. Let us receive his advent to these shores as his patriotic devotedness, his high talent and stern fidelity deserve. May dire discord and hateful jealousies vanish from amongst us at his approach.

May they cease thenceforth and forever to be the fell and constantly recurring destroyers of our hopes for national resurrection.

I remain, in fraternity, your obedient servant,
JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, April 5.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To increase the salary of clerks in Justices' Court of Brooklyn.
Declaring Tompkins-square, New-York, a public parade-ground.
Incorporating the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company.
Amending the charter of the New-York Ætna Insurance Company.
Concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.
To regulate the fare upon the Albany and Weststock Bridge Railroad.
Incorporating the Drew Female College.
The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Produce Supply Company was reported adversely and the report agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to correct illegal assessments.
Authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow $400,000 for certain deficiencies.
Amending the act for the extension of the Croton Water Works.
To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company of the City of New-York.
For the relief of the New-York Oxhydrogen Heat Company.

THE NEW-YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

Mr. Lent moved to recommit it, with instructions to insert $60,000 for $10,000, for City contingencies. Motion carried.
Incorporating the National Indemnity Company.
To incorporate the Up-town Savings Bank.
Incorporating the Brooklyn Trust Company.
Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company.
Incorporating the Union Harmonic Society of Westchester County.
Changing the name of the Hydrogenated Fuel Company of New-York.
The Canal Contract Bill was discussed at length and progressed. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Numerous remonstrances were presented against any railroads in Broadway; also petitions for the Central Railroad Fare bill, and for State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad.

The bill to abolish the contract system for repairing the canals, and to return to the superintendent system, was considered at length, and finally lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Low reported favorably the bill for the extension of the track of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Broadway Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To define more precisely the duties of the Harbor Masters.
For better protection of the sick and indigent passengers arriving at the Port of New-York.
To amend the act creating the Metropolitan Sanitary District.
To authorize the New-York Common Council to raise money by tax.
To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.
To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn at Lefferts-street.
To regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn.
To regulate the pavement in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.
To incorporate the New-York Mercantile Library Association.
To confirm the title of the Manhattan Insurance Company to certain lands in Brooklyn.
Relative to the inspection of steam-boilers.
For the relief of Gen. Ward B. Burnett.
To regulate the use of dock or slip at the foot of Broome-street, New-York City.

The New-York County tax levy question pending was on motion of Mr. Pitt, to reduce the item for the county contingencies from $40,000 to $10,000. Motion carried.

Mr. Tremain moved to amend the item by appropriating $500,000 for the New Court-house, but providing that the Mayor shall appoint reputable citizens of New-York City, who, with the said Mayor, shall proceed to complete the said Court-house for the sum named, and the Commission shall have full power over all contracts made or to be made for the work. Motion lost.

The bill was made a special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

For a railroad on Essex and other streets of New-York.
To incorporate the Long Island Tunnel Railroad Company.
To extend the railroad tracks in Grand and other streets of New-York.
The Senate Apportionment Bill under the new census.
Recess to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the powers and duties of the Surrogate's Court; for the more speedy determination of charges against officers liable to be removed by the Governor; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships; to prohibit officers of corporations from selling stocks or bonds of corporations with which they are connected; to allow husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other.

At 11:30 a call of the House was ordered, which was not disposed of until 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

FROM MEXICO.

Late News by way of New-Orleans—Gen. Almonte Goes to France—A New Campaign in Sinaloa—The Destruction of Byron's Detachment—Tampico Reinforced.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 4.

Havana dates to the 29th, and late dates from Mexico, have been received.

Gen. Almonte had accepted a mission to France.

A new campaign is to be organized in Sinaloa against Colona, who was besieging Mossatoupolico about the men who caused the assault on the Belgian Envoys.

The affair between Mendez and Regules is still in the fog, though it is believed they were both whipped.

The destruction of the greater part of Commandant Byron's detachment is confirmed. He and 130 men were killed. Many of them, including Byron, were horribly mutilated.

Cortina had joined Gen. Gandes at Ciudad Victoria, acknowledging the latter as a military superior.

Tampico has been reinforced, and the garrison will soon be attacked.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Thursday, April 5.

The probabilities are very strong that there will be no joint meeting and no Senator elected. The resolution to go into joint session to-day failed by the usual vote. In the House, the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow at 12 o'clock was concurred in. The lobbies are comparatively clear, most of the "operators" having gone home and given up the contest.

THE BALL AT THE ACADEMY.

A Very Brilliant and Successful Affair.

Some Description of the Decorations and the People.

A Pleasant Time for All and Everybody Pleased.

The Toilettes and How They Appeared.

The Ball season of 1865-6 will be memorable in the *salons* of the fashionable world. Its notable entertainments are numerous, and, in addition to the occasions which annually attract crowds of the gay and pleasure-seeking, there have been several extraordinary features which combine to render the season peculiar in its refreshment and enjoyment. Prominent among them was the Reception of the Seventh Regiment, which brought troops of assistants from every section of the country, especially such as are distinguished in military and political circles. Those who were present at that Reception need not to be reminded of its crowded elegance, its pleasureable jam, its fashionable discomfort; and none will readily forget the exquisite music to which it was impossible to dance because of the throng; or the multitudinous groupings of superbly attired beauties whose charms were hidden from too close inspection by the thickest impenetrable of God's noblest creation, men and women, honest, fair and brave. But great as was the plan, and thoroughly pleasant, with the exception of the crowd, as were the general features of the Reception, it sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of what may be fitly termed the event in the ball season of 1865-6. Only that the record may be complete is it at all necessary to state that we refer to the grand *bal d'opera* given by Max Maretzek at the Academy of Music last night. The amusement-loving people of this City and vicinity are largely indebted to Mr. Maretzek for many things. Indomitable energy, persistent undertaking, undismayed courage, perseverance in the face of all obstacles, have characterised this faithful servant of the public, who having during the past season, as in years gone by, done more than his part in cultivating the love of art, by affording the opportunity for its study and appreciation, conceived the idea of capping the climax of his endeavor by giving for the first time in this country a grand *bal d'opera*.

In the announcements at the beginning of the season it was stated that the affair would be given on or about this date, and the excitement, which during the week was at fever heat, then began. Applications for tickets came from every State of the Union, and before a month had gone there were indications of a success as unprecedented as it would be brilliant. Experience teaches many things, and the jolly Impresario had learned, in common with the rest of us, that jams are good on pastry, but bad at a ball; that crowded houses are excellent for the strong box, but bad for comfort; that close packing is all well enough for the little fishes soaked in oil, but bad for lovely ladies dressed in silks and laces; that close ranks are excellent in military organizations, but dreadfully stupid for the Lanciers; that a full turn out is most desirable at the polls and the worst thing imaginable on the Academic floor when the band plays a waltz. All this he has learned, and by it, thank fortune, we profited last night.

The personal friends who since the first of March have arisen like clouds of mosquitoes about the manager, could be counted by thousands. Men of whom he never heard wrote, "My Dear Max," and begged like troopers (though why like troopers we never could see,) for tickets; ladies whose husbands, brothers, lovers, friends, had not been sufficiently alert, sent the most charming little notes, requesting in the most bewitching phraseology the favor of a card; everybody seemed to think that Max had but to say the word, and the Academy would stretch like an India-rubber overcoat or a molasses-candy shoe, and when he courteously though firmly declined to crowd the house, his new-born friends and fair correspondents in despair and dudgeon, spoke of him in terms somewhat disrespectful, not to say profane.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the ball were quietly made on an extensive scale, but few people, and those necessarily, knowing much about them. It was no great venture to give a ball, but to give such a ball demanded an exercise of brain, a fertility of invention and a combination of ingenuity far beyond the requirements of an ordinary occasion. The place was of course to be the Academy. No other gilded monstrosity in the City is large enough, or showy enough, or sufficiently brilliant for such an undertaking, and thus point number one was easily settled. In what way the interior should be decorated, if at all, was the second question. Various authorities suggested various plans. One thought it would be a good idea to drape the entire theatre with the American colors; another preferred the Italian; a third suggested a combination of the American, Italian and German, with a statue of Maretzek in the centre. A clergyman in Providence, R. I., sent on a lurid scheme which would involve large purchases of black and yellow cloth, the same to be cunningly arranged to represent hell fire, in the midst of which should be an ideal figure of the great social tempter "Amusement;" this was at once rejected as indicative of the shop. An artist thought the public would be interested in full-length portraits of the Director and all his troupe, the same to be handsomely framed and placed at convenient intervals about the front of the circle; this was rejected as being slightly expensive, and beside the motive of the artist was not entirely above suspicion. The regular hack decorators of the City, those pleasant gentlemen who delight the bumps of our Arion and Liederkranz friends, very naturally considered nothing so good as the old-fashioned paper birds, the well-worn devils of plaster, the comical burlesques on men and things, which make their annual processions excessively heavy and cumbersomely funny; to these Max objected because they were old, worn out, threadbare, and devoid of every element of pleasantry. At last he thought of something entirely out of the ordinary course, which would afford merriment to his guests, instruction to the public, and novelty to the *blasé*. It was no less than the procurement of a

SERIES OF CARICATURES

from the fertile pencil of Thomas Nast, a young man and skillful artist, whose happily-conceived and excellently-executed sketches during the war have won for him a name and a fortune. These, with a few drapings, a flashing centre-piece and a new drop by Calyo, he deemed sufficient, and such was all he made in the way of preparation.

THE BALL

was announced for Thursday evening, April 5, 1866, the same to be opened to such favored ones as possessed tickets at the early hour of 9 o'clock. The dressmakers, indignant though they be at the alleged unjust exception made of them by the Internal Revenue Department, groaned with vexation of spirit under the mass of work before them, and as the fated hour big with *fête* drew near, they redoubled their exertions, laboring with all industry and skill for the cunning enrobement of their fair and unfair patrons. We can easily imagine the sigh of relief with which the latest *artiste* delivered her last garment and sank back in her rocking-chair, calling loudly for a cup of tea and a roll. We can readily undertake to sympathize with this greatly used and much abused class up to the full measure of their work, reminding them, however, that when their rest begins the work of the reporter looms up large and imperative before him. By 9 o'clock a long line of carriages patiently moved along to the main entrance on Irving-place. The vigilant forethought of that prince of officers, Capt. Brackett, had provided in the amplest manner for the easy and unembarrassed delivery of passengers by coaches, so that no trouble whatever was experienced except such as inevitably accompanies a half-hour's trip from one end of a block to the other. The company arrived rapidly from 9 o'clock on, and by 10:30 the greater portion of those who went at all, had joined issue on the main platform.

THE DECORATIONS

were novel, unique, *sui generis*, and all that sort of thing. Nothing was ever done like it before, nothing we hope will be attempted like it again; success would decline to perch a second time on so pointed an idea. The caricatures, which varied in size from six feet by three feet, to four feet by two feet, were placed on the front of the boxes and upper tiers, where in plain sight they became in the eyes of an astounded audience their own commentary, their own monument. The list is as follows—the jokes being, we hasten to add, furnished with the pictures without extra charge. A catalogue indicating the pictures and explaining the jokes was furnished each guest as follows:

CATALOGUE.

1. Bennett's friend—Max Maretzek.
2. An African who has gained universal suffrage—Zucchi.
3. A luna that cannot be eclipsed—Bellini.
4. Mazzoleni.

(It has been found impossible, up to the time of going to press, to procure a joke on our tenor robusto. Several have fainted in the effort to make one, and the greatest apprehensions are entertained for a professional joker who jauntily said he could do so, and has not been heard of since. We shall publish a postscript below on this painful subject.)

5. The Star of the North—Kellogg.
"Whose worth's unknown, although its height be taken." —Shakespeare.
6. His own and everybody's friend—Kingsland.
7. A wind instrument—Windt.
8. A counterfeiter of nature—Brady.
9. One who sticks to his friends, (a glue-rious man,)—Peter Cooper.
10. The traveling head-centre of the opera—Grau.
11. A luddy-fuddy-fying representative of the modern Narcissus—Lester Wallack.
12. The wretch who did it all—Thomas Nast.
13. The pacific male—L. W. Jerome.
14. Phoenix, an early bird who catches the worm—P. T. Barnum.
15. Chevalier Coelebs in search of a Miss-ion—Wykoff.
16. The man who Own's the apple-sass—John Owens.
17. The Nephew of his Uncle, with his toy—Napoleon III.
18. The Spruce (street) philosopher—Horace Greeley.
19. The winning mare—Hoffman.
20. A hero whose patronymic is a compound derived from a sainted Irishman and a propensity to slaughter the enemies of his country—Kilpatrick.

N. B.—There will be an intermission of a few minutes here, in order that all who do not understand the humor in the above explanation may retire without disturbing the rest of the audience.

21. Dead duck. A study from nature. By A. Johnson—Forney.
22. A Phillips, but *not* the Phillips of this establishment—Wendell Phillips.
23. A gallant soldier, who went on expeditions by land and sea, and came safe back again—Burnside.
24. This lady desires to be let alone—Jeff. Davis.
25. All is well that ends Welles—Welles.
26. Ninety days after date I promise—Seward.
27. "Perdona a Tutti"—Ernani—Andy Johnson.
28. Mars as—Stanton.
29. "As you like it"—Shakespeare—Butler.
30. I will fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer—Sanford. N. B.—General Order No. 1.—This line will form at the City Hall Park, the right resting on Broadway, march up to Union-square, and dismiss between Maison Dorée and Delmonico's.
31. "Now is the Winter of our discontent made glorious Sumner—Sumner.
32. All aboard for Ireland—G. F. Train.
33. "I hope I don't intrude"—Paul Pry—Gurowski.
34. This statue is of—Marble.
35. Betwixt you and me and the *Post*, this is—Bryant.
36. A fillip to the taste—Adelaide Phillips.
37. No. 290. The number that did not draw the prize—G. B.
38. A popular ward in Brooklyn—Henry Ward Beecher.
39. Handy-Andy-Dandy—Dan Bryant.
40. A Relic of Sumter—Maj.-Gen. Anderson.
41. The Pellerine to Rome—Victor Emmanuel.

N. B.—Entered according to act of Congress in the Southern District of New-York, by the author.

42. The Great Western in a Storm—Gen. Thomas.
43. A self-appointed lecturer to the representatives of Foreign Powers—Bancroft.
44. Le Beau Sabreur, (the modern Centaur who made "that ride")—Phil. Sheridan.
45. The composer of "The March to the Sea," the most popular march on record—Sherman.
46. No blower—Dr. Bellows.
47. A pastoral view of a mead-ow—Meade.
48. Never say die, we'll make both ends meet yet—Cyrus W. Field.
49. A celebrated Chap-in the pulpit—Dr. Chapin.
50. "Ye gentle savage."—Mrs. John Wood.
51. The forsook—Miss Bateman.
52. The Irish lyre, furnished by an—Intelligence office.
53. Bateman's E flat—Mlle. Parepa.
54.—A blossom from le jardin de Hioer—Stuart.

HISTORICAL PICTURES.

The Idols we Worship.

55. The hand we shook so often—Grant.
56. Dare-Devil—Farragut.

THE FENIAN DUEL.

57. "The pen is mightier than the shillaleh," Bulwer—Raymond and Mahoney.
58. Dr. Monroe's patent pills—U. S.
59. The veto house—A. J.
60. The oldest General on record—Scott.

N. B.—This is not the picture that was presented to Gen. Grant by the Union League Club.

LATEST.

We have just received the following dispatches from Artemus Ward, and other humorists, in answer to our request for a few jokes on Mazzoleni:

Salt Lake City, April 1—2 A. M.

Max Maretzek, Director of the Bald Opera:

I have some, but none that fit Mezzo-leni. Several jokes on hand for Mezzo-soprani. Sample: Arrah-na-Pogh.

Trades supplied at liberal rates C. O. D.

ARTEMUS WARD.

FEUILLETON.

In great haste.
Perhaps, my dear Colonel, you think I am going to do it.
So did I.
But I am not.
There are people who can.
I can't.
But I will for the next Opera Bal.
You might try Ralph Waldo Emerson. FIGARO.

Special Dispatch from Mark Twain.

San Francisco, 6 o'clock A. M—April 5, 1866.

Have had an interview with the spirits of Jno. Phœnix and Joe Miller. In their opinion it can't be done. Joe wanted to know if it's a regular "Tenner," or something "queer." MARK TWAIN.

From Josh Billings.

Po'keepsick—5:45 A. M.

It's a beat. Can't be did. JOSH BILLINGS.

No. 1.—Is excellent. Max's attitude is characteristic, his expression bland, his pockets full.

No. 2.—This charming lady is rather roughly handled, but the face is jolly good.

No. 3.—In his most extravagant mood Bellini would find it difficult to eclipse the extravagance of this. His crispinic posturings are at length paralleled.

No. 4.—Mazzoleni, stomach and all, is here. He is all himself, the little round bald-spot alone being missed.

No. 5.—In the only suspicious attitude Miss Kellogg has been detected she here appears. The nose is large and the small clothes very small.

No. 6.—The mysteries of that private box in which this eminent genialitist presides are here shadowed forth. Kingsland is undoubtedly his own best companion.

No. 7.—If ever there was an ill-looking wind that blew no one any good this should be he. But looks are deceptive, and he never scrapes any but catgut, being himself quite tender hearted.

No. 8.—Brady, not Jas. T., nor the Judge, nor one-eyed Brady, the California runner, but the good-looking Brady, who is always ready to "take something," stands near his apparatus in an attitude, characteristic and imposing.

No. 9.—Cooper, not Fenimore, but a much-more Cooper, who built the hall for the Union, (and the stores underneath it,) is recognized by his wig and glasses.

No. 10.—Poor Grau. Grau's fair game, we suppose, and his telegraphic Chicago feats made him lose his head at one time.

No. 11.—Rosedale is before us, hair, ointment, eye-glass and trowsers. What a charming song that Luddy-Fuddy was. Nast has well preserved it.

No. 12.—The wretch who did it all. Well, this is, as an Englishman at our elbow remarked, the Nastiest picture of the lot. It don't do the little fellow justice. He has much more hair than this indicates, and his bump of Nastology is more prominent than here represented.

No. 13.—This is an admirable hit. We don't know how pacific Mr. Jerome may be, for we have a very distinct remembrance of his readiness at the time of the riots in 1863. The male part is undeniable, also the four-in-hand—we've seen them—(they've passed us.)

No. 14.—Mr. P. T. B. was detected last night, in the disguise of a Sandwich (Islander,) looking eagerly at this picture. He said he didn't recognize it, for it neither laughed nor advertised—two things he is always doing.

No. 15.—On this we are not posted, but must refer our readers to "My Courtship" and the files of the "Daily Sulphur and Molasses."

No. 16.—For a man who has as much check as this, there is none too much (apple) loss.

No. 17.—Napoleon is undoubtedly a man, and he undoubtedly has a large nose; it has never seemed to us though, that his nose was his most prominent feature. Playing policy has sharpened his wit, and given grasp (a good deal of it) to his hand.

No. 18.—Here our pen fails us. Admiring throngs did *not* gather about this caricature. (Why in this instance a caricature? Why not a portrait?) Nor did we hear except "*just once*" anybody express great pleasure in looking at it.

No. 19.—If ever a man deserved to be sued for telling too much truth, it's Nast. He must have had a game of the Chinese "chin-chin" with our worthy Mayor, or he never could have preserved his countenance so securately. We doubt very much whether the Common Council has offered $15,000 for it—we could stand $14,000 but really ——

No. 20.—This and the catalogue need no explanation.

No. 21.—Feathers and all. The great D. D. is well preserved; he hangs head down, and seems embarrassed by his novel position and patriotic company.

No. 22.—The great Always-in-trouble is seemingly distressed about his colored baby. The general impression was that he might as well be troubled with this as anything else; if it should die he'd got another one, and if it didn't worry he'd pinch it.

No. 23.—Rather platitudinous, particularly about the forehead, which he wears in two stories.

No. 24.—Poor old Jeff. He can't ride in a carriage, but Nast has put him in a cart-oon.

No. 25.—A great mistake; he's wide awake. What would the fat boy in Pickwick be if pictured as wide awake. Preposterous.

No. 26.—Well promised. A man who can look Se(a)-ward and landward at the same time, and come out right ninety-nine times in a hundred, can afford to give a "three-months' option."

No. 27.—A grand picture.

No. 28.—Quite up to the original.

No. 29.—It's hard to get the weather side of old Ben.

No. 30.—This is too bad. The General will certainly part his hair on the other side of his head hereafter. "Oh," said he, "if I only *had* been at Bull Run." "Wish you were there now," said a private privately, last 4th of July.

No. 31.—Not much in this. However, Nast assures us he did his best, and don't want to bear all the blame.

No. 32.—A combination of brass, gas and steam.

No. 33.—Hardly up to the average.

No. 34.—It is easy by this to see what makes the subject stoop so. His load is too heavy, needing a giant to keep it up. Stooping low, however, gains sometimes—so suggested Shakespeare.

No. 35.—Very fair.

No. 36.—Well styled a caricature. The grace and charming abandon of this Eastern lady contrast singularly with this rough and hardly delicate sketch.

No. 37.—Not felicitously named. "Our Mutual Friend" would be much better.

No. 38.—How many voters there are in this gay and festive Ward we are not informed. He made his first appearance at a ball on this occasion, and resolutely declined to recognize his friends, making believe he was some one else. Sly dorg that.

No. 39.—Dan never looked better.

No. 40.—Quite neat and not at all gaudy.

No. 41.—This passes the comprehension of his moustache imitator.

Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45.—Of these there is nothing to be said.

No. 46—We dissent from the title. The good Doctor has done his share of blowing during the past four years and with great effect. His attitude and expression are here admirably preserved.

Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, are fair takes off of excellent subjects.

No. 51.—Miss Bateman leans from the frame in a most unnatural way.

No. 52.—The best thing in the collection, the only one that we care to have given us.

No. 53.—A fizzle. There was nothing flat about Paupa.

No. 54.—Capital, my boy and my deah fellah, and God bless you several times you know, you know, you know.

No. 55.—Poor Grant, how his hand is swollen—the only thing about him, by the way, which seems to be affected by the popular homage.

No. 56.—Well named and quite creditably executed.

No. 57.—A capital memorizer of a well remembered battle.

No. 58.—Nothing very extraordinary in this.

No. 59.—A large picture of a large subject.

No. 60.—Furrowed and seamed, and entirely self-satisfied.

Quite naturally these pictures attracted great attention, deservedly eliciting commendation and general approbation. Aside from these there were no decorations of note; from the centre of the ceiling depended a gorgeous star, (used by the Arion,) from the upper circles hung in gloomy grandeur the banners of the festive Arions, and at the extreme rear was a new and very beautifully painted garden scene, a drop from the facile pencil of Calyo.

THE DANCING

began at a comparatively late hour, the following programme being conscientiously followed:

PROGRAMME.

March—"Le Prophete"	Meyerbeer
Charivari	Hamm
March—"L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
Quadrille Band,	Promenade Music.
Jos. Noll.	H. B. Dodworth.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1. Quadrille—"L'Etoil du Nord"	Strauss
Promenade—"Don Sebastian"	Donizetti
2. Valse—"Lustschwarmer"	Strauss
Promenade—"Les Vespers Siciliennes"	Verdi
3. Galop—"Frok und Heiter"	Faust
Promenade—"Trovatore"	Verdi
4. Lanciers—"Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi
Promenade—Polonnaise "L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
5. Valse—"Die Osmanen"	Lanner
Promenade—"La Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti
6. Polka—"Tip Top"	Maretzek
Promenade—"La Juive"	Halevy
7. Lanciers—"William Tell"	Rossini
Promenade—"Massaniello"	Auber
8. Galop—"Echo"	Bergmann
Promenade—"Ernani"	Verdi
9. Valse—"Morgenblatter"	Strauss
Promenade—"Poliuto"	Donizetti
10. Quadrille—"Almacks"	Strauss
Promenade—"Dinorah"	Meyerbeer
11. Galop—"Oswald"	Musio
Promenade—"La Traviata"	Verdi
12. Valse—"Lebenspulse"	Lanner
Promenade—"Forza del Destino"	Verdi
13. Lanciers—"Opera Ball"	Noll
Promenade—"Lucia D'Lammermoor"	Donizetti
14. Galop—"Victoria"	Rietzel
Promenade—"Don Giovanni"	Mozart
15. Valse—"Minoeklange"	Strauss
Promenade—"Faust"	Gounod
16. Lanciers—"Arion"	Rietzel
Promenade—"Orispino E'la Comare"	Ricci
17. Galop—"Fest"	Lumbye
Promenade—"Un Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi
18. Valse—"Nachtviolen"	Lanner
Promenade—"Favorita"	Donizetti
19. Lanciers—"Columbian"	Rietzel
Promenade—"William Tell"	Rossini
20. Galop—"Liederkranz"	Noll
Promenade—"Norma"	Bellini
21. Valse—"Studentenlieder"	Strauss
Promenade—"Martha"	Flotow
22. Galop—"Mon Plaisir"	Berge

At the late hour at which we write we can only say that the dancing was exactly like that at any other ball.

THE PEOPLE

present were in excellent temper and jolly mood. How many we don't know, but should say not far from 5,000. Prominent among them were * * * * also * * * * * and several others.

THE SUPPER

was good.

THE POLICE

arrangements outside, under Capt. Brackett, were admirable, and could not have been better. Under Capt. Cameron the internal arrangements were undisturbed from the most perfect order. To Capt. Brackett praise is of no particular account, but it may be pleasant for him to know that his endeavors are appreciated by the public he so well serves.

The ball was decidedly the most unique and elegant of anything we have ever had in this City, and consequently on the Continent. The full-dress toilettes were equal to those at the great Charity Ball, while the fancy dresses must have put the resources of the costumers to a test.

But one thing was lacking, that was *abandonment* to the genius of the hour. We doubt if American ladies will attain this in one day and generation. They do not seem to know nor understand that a *masque bal* is for the purpose of dispensing *pro tem* with restraint, instead of an institution for the assumption of greater dignity than usual. But they will leave it, after a while, and only the repetition of such occasions as the present will enable them to realize it.

THE TOILETTES.

Among the most magnificent robes present were those of wine-colored satin, trimmed with bands of peacock feather-tips. These tips were all curled, except the little bright, blue-green eyes, which glittered like mirrors beneath the shading of their curled margins. The coiffures worn with these robes were *en suite*. Sometimes they took the form of bandeaus, but more frequently they consisted, of tiny peacocks, made of real peacock feathers and nestling in curls or perched flauntingly on the *chignon*. Velvet was also worn, and when in light colors did not look warm, though a thousand gaslights set their subtile fires through the perfume-laden air. Indeed even in dark colors were a few that looked in keeping. One was imported for the occasion from Paris and was in Lyons velvet, of intensest black. It was made in the latest style for dark velvets and dark satins—*i. e.*, the "Metternich." That brilliant Princess after whom 'tis named dared to appear at an Imperial ball in black satin—an heretofore unprecedented thing, a defiant thing, 'twas thought—but so much lightness, so much grace and beauty did the artiste embody in it, that Her Majesty the Empress paid her that highest compliment—of herself, soon after, appearing in a similar one. So it was established that, even at Court balls, black is admissible—if sufficiently "lightened"—and it is now the rage in Paris. Ladies who cannot afford rich and gorgeous array, new for the first time every night in the week, are delighted with the innovation; and those who can get up toilettes every night in the year regardless of expense are delighted at the larger latitude it furnishes and eagerly avail themselves of the change. And as Paris is but "a nine days' journey" and nothing is any longer, a "nine days' wonder," it is not thought strange that black satin and black velvet should be admitted to the grand *Bal d'Opera*. Let us say here that only the *creme de la creme* hazarded the experiment here, and but few of those. The predominence, was as it should be, in favor of light colors if not of light materials. We describe one minutely, which may be taken as a type of the "Metternich," though that style admits of endless variation. It was a plain black velvet Princesse, dress cut low-necked and short-sleeved. A bias band of pink satin bordered the bottom of the skirt behind, and was continued up the front, *a la tunique*. It did not stop at the waist, but swept round the shoulders, similating a tiny jacket, little straps of the same crossed the sleeves, forming epaulettes, or rather shoulder-bands. The whole of the front width, from the top of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt, was crossed in lattice-form with very narrow bands of pink satin. The *coiffure* consisted of pink satin bands, blush roses and Metternich curls. The gloves were flesh-colored kid, inclining a little to pink. As the wearer was young and beautiful, graceful and elegant, and as she redeemed herself by a single five-thousand-dollar brilliant in her bracelet, she could afford to appear in the modest attire which we have described.

More in keeping with the occasion, but not less chaste, was the toilette of a well-known lady of Baltimore, who, for the last month, has worked harder than any down-trodden Cuffee ever dreamed of in behalf of the Southern Relief Fair, and who, we are told "cried her eyes red" because her young husband *would* take her away from her work, and make her expend so much on a costume, when the cry for common clothes and common food came up from the desolated hearthstones of her fair Southern home-land. Simple yet extremely elegant was her toilette, a princess robe, of white velvet, the corsage was low and round, but over it was worn a tiny *berthe* of *point applique* lined with pink satin—this *berthe* was cut square, or in what is known as the Pompadour style, which is the most fashionable cut for the necks of dresses whether low, half-low, or three-quarters. Covering each of the seams were barbes of *pointe applique* laid over bands of pink satin. White kid slippers trimmed on the toes with real roses, which emitted perfume at every step, and even when the little twinkling feet were still. White kid gloves with bracelets of rose—coral, the most delicate and exquisite gems of the lapidaries' art that were present on the occasion; ear-rings *en suite*, a *coiffure* of Metternich curls and natural magnolias completed this most artistic and exquisite toilette. On complimenting the lady on her success, she replied, proudly, "My husband gave me a check for a thousand dollars, with special directions and supplications that I should get myself up worthy of myself and worthy of the occasion, and he assures me I have done so, though I bought nothing new but my gloves and my slippers and the magnolias in my hair. Let not men talk of the extravagance of women after this. That it was an exceptional case counts nothing.

Tickets being at a premium, small fortunes were expended for that item alone. Here is a lady who, but a few hours since arrived from Paris, who gave $500 for a ticket. She did not leave that city of styles without a complete wardrobe. So we will describe what she wore.

She entered late and *en domino*, in one of those fancy dominos lately so fashionable in France—she entered leaning on the left arm of a cavalier in the costume of a disguised knight; her ducenna hung—literally "hung"—on his right arm, and kept a close eye on her young charge. Every one else seemed desirous of doing the same, for the lady was "sensational," though she uttered not a word, nor allowed a glimpse of her face to be seen. Her domino was of white satin, made tight, or semi-tight fitting in front, but at the back fell in voluminous folds from a square yoke of pink gold embroidered velvet. Her hair, which was golden, and reached to the waist, was waved and powdered profusely with gold dust. Her mask was of pink satin, with real lace fall. The long full sleeves of the domino concealed all but the tips of her delicately hidden fingers. Two figures that elicited much attention, on account of their majestic pose and carriage, were attired as Sisters of Charity, and were escorted about the hall, by two equally majestic looking men, in the habit of Monks.

A very elegant domino was made as a Princess' robe, with a large hooded talma *en suite*. The material was purple silk; the talma was trimmed with white guipure, beaded with silver cord. The mask was of white silk, with guipure fall.

A lady from New-Orleans made quite a sensation in a heavily brocaded chintz pattern silk robe Gabrielle, over which was a domino of marvellously-wrought white lace.

A bride from Baltimore was present in her bridal robe. She wore no mask, but her face was partially concealed by a little square of white tulle that fell from the outstretched hands of two little cupids or angels, we don't know which, which formed a tierra for her brow.

An interesting couple was a little, elegant, young Frenchman, dressed as Mephistophiles, and a sweet, coquettish little German maiden; he was showing her the pictures, to her evident delight.

There was a limited number of flower-girls and dancing-girls. Among the latter was "Esmeralda," with the inevitable tamborine, but minus that other self—her beautiful dancing goat.

A lady of New-York, lately returned from Paris, appeared as an archangel, with adjustable wings of silver gauze, which she spread whenever a space large enough was clear, which toward the close of the evening was not often.

court-dresses of the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. were much affected, and Pompadours outdid Pompadours in friendly rivalry. Circassian Princesses and Turkish Houris abounded, and the Revessaince period of the world's history was revived and repeated and improved upon.

Blue silk, with swan's-down trimming, constituted an elegant domino, the masks worn with this being blue or white, or both.

Several young misses just escaped from the nursery were present and, with escorts of their own age, formed a very pleasing and unique, though not a very prominent, feature of the evening.

Among the most beautiful coiffures present was that of a young maiden in the loose voluptious dress of a Creole. Her hair, which was naturally long and curling in wild luxurience, fell unfettered to her graceful waist, and was wreathed with flaming pomagranate blossoms.

One of the dresses that attracted the attention and elicited the envy of the ladies was worn by the young and elegant Mrs. M. It was made of heavy white silk with raised leaves of dark and light blue silk scattered it. The corsage was low and square, and trimmed with pearl bordered bands of blue satin. The skirt was looped with large mother of pearl medallions, set in circlets of small pearls, blue satin pearl, embroidered lappels behind. Gold ornaments in the hair.

The elegant Mrs. W—— was robed in softest white merino, ornamented with blue pearl, set diamond-shaped pieces of blue enamel.

ALABAMA.

Total Destruction of a United States Steamer—One Person Killed and Several Injured.

Mobile, Ala., Thursday, April 5.

The schooner *Eugenie*, from pensacola, reports the destruction by fire of the United States steamer *Convoy*, Capt. Williams, caused by overturning a lamp in the engine room. The Captain and crew were obliged to escape in boats in their night clothes. One person was killed and several injured. Nothing was saved.

Heavy Frauds on the Government.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, April 5.

David Henderson, of this city, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in heavy frauds against the Government, occurring in the management of the horse and mule corrals in this vicinity. Henderson gave bail in the sum of $38,000.

Mr. Phillips and Green Deerling were afterward arrested on charges of defrauding the Government. The latter was held for want of bail.

The Board of Inspection investigating matters here has recently discovered that the frauds upon the Government will reach $2,000,000.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, April 4.

Arrived, steamship *St. Louis*, with New-York dates to March 11.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Portland with $88,000 in treasure.

Late Manila dates report a fair quantity of last year's sugar crop left for shipment. The coming crop is likely to be an average one.

Arrived brig *Lubra*, Howes, from Shanghae, via Yokohoma. She brings a full cargo of Japan Tea, of which the stock had become reduced.

Mining stocks firm. Ophir, $759; Imperial, $139; Savage, $1,060; Belcher, $350; Yellow Jacket, $870; Hale and Norcross, $930; Bullion, $115; Chollar Potosi, $380. Legal-tenders, 78.

San Francisco, Thursday, April 5.

Mining stocks are weak. Belcher, $350; Ophir, $745; Hall and Norcross, $945; Imperial, $137 50; Savage, $1,070; Bullion, $115; Yellow Jacket, $815; Empire Mills, $200; Crown Point, $1,380; Chollar Potosi, $382 50. Legal-tenders, 78.

The Case of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 5.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, there was filed by Assistant District-Attorney A. M. Rogers, Esq., papers consisting of copies of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant to President Johnson, and one written, in accordance with the instructions of the latter, by Attorney-General Speed to Wm. J. Jones, Esq., District-Attorney of the United States Court.

The following is the letter of Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Headquarters of the
Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1866.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—I would respectfully request that Bradley T. Johnson, late a General in the rebel army, be released from the bonds under which he is now held by the State of Maryland, for the part he took in the battle of Gettysburgh, as I understand, in 1863.

B. T. Johnson was paroled under the convention between Generals Sherman and Johnston. At the time of his indictment he was in the State of Maryland by authority from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The following is the endorsement of the President:

Executive Mansion, April 2, 1866.

To the Attorney-General:

Comply with this request.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following is the response of the Attorney-General:

Washington, April 2, 1866.

Wm. J. Jones, Esq., District-Attorney:

On the first and second pages of this sheet you will find copies of a letter from Gen. Grant to the President, and a note from the President to me, in which he directs me to comply with the request of Gen. Grant.

In obedience, therefore, to the order of the President you are hereby instructed to release Bradley T. Johnson from his bonds.

He is to be discharged from arrest, and not again arrested unless upon orders from this office.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED.

Associate Justice Giles presiding alone on the Circuit Court Bench, directed that the bail of Gen. Johnson for the sum of $20,000, entered into on the 27th ult., be exonerated, and that Gen. Johnson be discharged from the arrest, which was accordingly done,

Fire at Mobile.

Mobile, Wednesday, April 4.

A fire this morning destroyed Mr. Charles Hurley's hat-store. Loss $25,000. It was insured $10,000. Putnam & Malone, book-dealers, lost a large portion of their stock. They were fully insured. M. Marx & Co., hoe-dealers, lost $25,000, but were fully insured. All the insured are in Mobile and Northern companies.

Fire.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 5.

A fire at Sedamsville, yesterday, destroyed six dwelling-houses belonging to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. Loss, $30,000.

Court of Appeals—Day Calendar.

Albany, Thursday, April 5.

The Court of Appeals, day Calendar, for April 6, embraces Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 112.

A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at Wholesale *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the Morton Pens in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the Morton Pen must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

The Miseries of Despondency, growing out of a disordered condition of the liver, are hard to bear. They are well described in the phrase, "he looks upon all things with a jaundiced eye." Nothing will relieve the gloomy, despairing feelings engendered by a bilious habit so quickly as that most extraordinary of all anti-bilious stimulants, Hostetter's Bitters. Its operation upon the liver is direct, salutary and powerful.

A Bargain.—The finest $7 silk hat can be had only of Vail, practical hatter, No. 141 Fulton-st., north side, west of *Herald* office.

Mauger's Cloth Shipping Tags, most reliable made; at Victor E. Mauger's, 110 Reade-st., N. Y.

Kangaroo Boots.
SEAL-SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES.
We offer to our customers a new article (kangaroo skin) for Spring and Summer wear, which surpasses all other leathers for beauty and strength, imported only by our own house, and never used before in this country.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 424 Broadway,
Corner of Howard-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Proclamation.
Hurrah! hurrah! BROOKS' BOOTS and SHOES for ladies, gents and children, selling off cheap; a perfect rush for them. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Brown's Standard Scales.
Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. Just received, 10 cases latest styles French, English and Scotch goods, for the Custom Department. BROKAW BROS.,
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful Medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

We would call attention to the following valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
West-st.—Valuable three-story brick building.
Clinton-place—Valuable high-stoop house near 5th-av.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Patent Hard-Rubber Neck Tie and Butterfly, a most neat and convenient article for gentlemen's toilet, for sale by GOODYEAR I. R. G. MANUFACTURING CO., No. 205 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown; instantaneous, best, cheapest. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander Safes, also an assortment of second-hand safes, for sale at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Children having Worms
Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.
Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks
FOR HOUSES AND STORES.
They cannot be picked.
They have no springs.
Key weighs only one-quarter of an ounce.
MARVIN & CO., { 265 Broadway, New-York. 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes.

United States
ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Syracuse, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL,
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Insures against Accidents of all kinds.
A. A. Howlett, President. G. F. Comstock, Vice-President. T. F. Andrews, Secretary.
F. W. and H. B. Gates, General Agents.
GENERAL REFERENCES:
The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New-York.
The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, N. Y.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York.
United States Accident Insurance Company,
Office No. 73 Broadway,
In the Union Trust Company's Office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office, No. 18 Wall-st., now occupied by Francis T. Walker & Bro.
John Shevill, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. D. B. Chamberlin, Agent for Brooklyn, E. D. Office in the Wall House, corner of South 8th-st. and 4th-st. Agents wanted.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will stand all climates. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Flower Seeds by Mail.—Thirty-three kinds of the most showy and attractive flower seeds will be sent for $1, with postage prepaid. G. R. GARRETSON, Flushing, New-York.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Burton—Landon.—On Wednesday, April 4, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. George E. Thrall, Capt. John E. Burton, of Albany, N. Y., and Mary F., youngest daughter of Henry Landon, of Brooklyn.

Burroughs—Hyatt.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Mr. Root, James S. Burroughs and Sarah B., youngest daughter of John B. Hyatt, all of the above place.

Curson—Traub.—On Wednesday evening, April 4, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, by Rev. P. Van Wyck, Henry Curson and Louisa, daughter of John Traub, of West Farms.

Hartshorne—Mabbatt.—On Wednesday, April 4, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Sidney G. Hartshorne and Josephine E., daughter of Samuel R. Mabbatt, Esq., all of this city.

Mellick—Smith.—On Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. Henry W. T. Jones, James B. Mellick and Anna C., daughter of Henry W. Smith. No cards.

St. John—Talbot.—On Thursday, April 5, by Rev. W. W. Olssen, of Scarsdale, N. Y., David L. St. John, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Catharine Frances, only daughter of Samuel W. Talbot, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

White—Van Dusen.—On Thursday, April 5, by Rev. J. S. Dickerson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Leonard D. White and Miss Mary G., daughter of Samuel B. Van Dusen, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

Armstrong.—On Thursday, April 5, Hamilton, youngest child of Hamilton and Dorinda Armstrong, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Bethune-st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Brinkerhoff.—On Thursday morning, April 5, Jacob G. Brinkerhoff, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 18 King-st., this (Friday) evening, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment.

Champlin.—On Thursday morning, April 5, Emma Julia, only child of the late John Champlin, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 40 Jane-st., on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Constantine.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 4, Ann Eliza, widow of the late Thomas Constantine, aged 68 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, A. J. Constantine, No. 83 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

De Hart.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, Gilbert De Hart, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Van Arsdale, No. 107 Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dixson.—On Thursday morning, April 5, after a brief illness, Martin H. Dixson, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his son, Mr. John Dixson, No. 59 Eldridge-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

French.—On Wednesday morning, April 4, James French, of this city, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, April 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Park-av., without further notice.

Germond.—On Thursday, April 5, Mrs. Anna Germond, widow of Peter Germond, in her 83d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. N. M. Hazard, No. 212 East Broadway, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M.

Haviland.—On Wednesday, April 4, Deacon John Haviland, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Kissam.—On Tuesday evening, April 3, at Queens, Long Island, Mrs. Margaret Kissam, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Friday morning, April 6, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Queens on the arrival of the trains which leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 o'clock, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:45 o'clock.

Keeler.—At Springfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 4, Jane, wife of Amos Keeler, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be at the depot at Milburn to meet the 11½ A. M. train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

Lyon.—On Thursday, April 5, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Adeline Lyon, aged 59 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Sleep, loved mother, sleep,
And may that star that lights the deepest gloom,
Conduct thee through the cheerless vale
To joys beyond the tomb.

Merritt.—On Wednesday morning, April 4, John F., son of Francis J. Merritt, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Belleville, Essex County, N. J., on Monday morning next, April 9, at 9 o'clock. The funeral will arrive at Cortlandt-st. ferry at 12 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, where services will also be held. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Richards.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 4, William S., son of Charles E. and Mary E. Richards, grandson of Wm. R. Siney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. R. Siney, No. 37 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

Pomeroy.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 3, of heart disease Ralph Pomeroy, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 65 South 10th-st., on Saturday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Pratt.—In New-York, on Wednesday, April 4, Henry Ringold, youngest son of Albert C. and Pennie P. Pratt.

Van Meerbeke.—On Wednesday, April 4, Mary Van Meerbeke, aged 75 years, relict of the late Henry C. Van Meerbeke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 East 19th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Le Marie Zabriskie.—Died, in this City, on the 29th ult., Dr. Le Marie Zabriskie. Of the subject of this notice we may truly say, "He had few equals." Possessing faculties of the highest order, which he had cultivated by unwearied diligence and unremitting application to study, he graduated with the highest honors before he had attained his twentieth year, and ere he was twenty-two had taken his medical degree. He gave promise of a useful, earnest and brilliant career, in the profession he had chosen, and which he pursued with an ardor that—combined with his superior talents and attainments—must have secured him a distinguished rank among his cotemporaries. Endowed with remarkable personal and social attractions, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who will cherish his memory with sincere and mournful affection. A kind and dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a sincere friend, an exemplary member of society, his death has cast a gloom over more than one household that will not speedily pass away:

"For there is hush'd on earth
A voice of gladness—there is veil'd a face
Whose parting leaves a dark and silent place
By the once joyous hearth.
A smile hath pass'd which fill'd its home with light—
A soul whose beauty made that smile so bright!

Yet mourn ye not as they
Whose spirit's light is quench'd!
All is not *here* of our belov'd and bless'd:
Leave ye the sleeper with his God to rest!"

M. H. M.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, March 31, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. A. O. Aldis, the Consul of the United States at Nice, France, of the death, on the 10th day of March inst., at Nice, of Hamilton R. Halsey, Esq., a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP.—HOW IT MAY BE EASILY PREVENTED; also cause and cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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New-York, June 1, 1865.

Dr. J. H. Schenck—*Dear Sir:* For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which, together, for the last few years, have kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician (and my good friends) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a very severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., directly over your office. I think about the 6th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last Summer, and I say the same now—if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends, "he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times and found me (much to his surprise, he said) improving, and could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicine, and I had a wish to have you examine my case and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seemed much better than I have for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable. Yours truly T. S. SHELDON.

Dr. Schenck's medicines cleanse the stomach and liver, equalize the circulation of the blood, create an appetite, and the food is made to digest, and made into good blood, and that is all they do. Nature will do the rest. Dr. J. H. Schenck will be at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; No. 38 Summer-st., Boston, every Wednesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and every other Friday at No. 108 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination with his respirometer he charges $3.

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The Association also received, by Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, from Mrs. Samuel S. Osgood, one hundred and eighty-four new garments for distribution among the families of soldiers. More than 210 families, comprising 1,000 persons, have been visited, at least once a week, and *there is not a dollar in the Treasury* for any further relief.

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The friends of education and Profs. Thos. H. Stevens and Chas. R. Wells, as representatives of the mercantile profession in this City, are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th April, at 7½ o'clock, at Room G, to adopt measures expressive of their appreciation of the system of business education so thoroughly inaugurated by these gentlemen in the United States College of Business and Finance at New-Haven, Conn.

Such as cannot attend, will please communicate their views to any one of the Committee.

CHAS. S. GODWIN, No. 328 Broadway, } Committee
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JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer WASHINGTON, on SATURDAY, April 7, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:20 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

A FEW APPROPRIATE ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the MAY NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at 25 cents a line, if sent at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. The large circulation makes this a good advertising medium.

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OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD CO., }
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AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON 3d instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Second-av. Railroad Company for the ensuing year:
John Riley, George Bell, Samuel Willets, John O'Brien, Julius Wadsworth, Waldo Hutchins, Thomas Crane, W. V. R. Arnold, H. C. Beach, Edward Haight, George Bell, (o Hicks & Bell,) Frederick A. Lane, Cornelius McCoon.
And at the same time Isaac A. Storm, E. S. Munroe, and John H. Platt were chosen Inspectors of Election for 1867.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RILEY was elected President, SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President, JOHN O'BRIEN Treasurer and HARVEY H. WOODS Secretary.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }
I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:
"ART. 1. SEC. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.
By order. CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York. —To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road and franchises.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
BLAKELY WILSON, }

TAKE NOTICE, THAT A MEETING OF the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL BENEFIT COAL COMPANY will be held at Room No. 4, in No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York City, on the 25th day of April, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.
That the object of such meeting is to reduce the capital stock from 30,000 shares to 15,000 shares, thus reducing the capital from $300,000 to $150,000.
WM. PEET, T. C. FOOTE.
J. H. HAVENS, CALEB NICKERSON.
R. J. HATHAWAY, ELY HOPPOCK,
WM. DUNCAN.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 166 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

WATERTOWN (WIS.) CITY BONDS—Issued to the Ch. St. P. & F. R. R. Co. may be exchanged for Ch. & N. W. R. Co. common stock at the rate of 6 cents on the par value including coupons, if presented before June 1, 1866; the offer is a favorable one and has been accepted by a large number of bondholders; it is probably the only one which will ever be made for this issue of bonds. Address A. L. PRITCHARD, Ch. & N. W. R. Co. office, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILW'Y CO., }
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary. By order,
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, April 3, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

$10,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property located a short distance from the City, worth $30,000. Address C. HOUSE, Station D, New-York.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class property in this City, in different amounts. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

WANTED—TO LOAN ABOUT 1ST OF MAY, $4,000 on bond and mortgage on house and lot in Brooklyn, worth double the amount. Address G. H., Box No. 2,469 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock.	American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock.	Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock.	
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.	Insulated Telegraph stock.
National Express stock.	Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
National Bankers' Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
United States Telegraph stock.	

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE.
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to mining companies.
Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

MANGAM & TALBERT.
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

MOWRY, KEYS & BEND,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 5 NEW-ST.,
Give particular attention to purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants received and interest allowed on daily balance.
A. L. MOWRY,
Late President Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
L. B. KEYS,
R. W. KEYES,
Of Keys & Brother, Cincinnati.
GEO. H. BEND,
Late of Henry Clews & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL S. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &C., bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
National Bankers' Express, }
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, }
United States Telegraph, } Wanted.
Russian Extension Telegraph, }
American Express, }
Adams' Express, }
United States Express, }
Westcott's Express, } For sale.
National Express, }
American Telegraph, }
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Telegraph and Express Stocks, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges. Information furnished as to payment of coupons, changes of securities, capital stock, funded debt, dividends, &c., important to capitalists, collated since 1857. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP
FOR SALE.
$8,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL.
$8,000 UNION MUTUAL.
$6,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
$3,000 COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.
$5,000 ORIENT MUTUAL.
By WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Insurance Scrip,
No. 48 Pine-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,179,384 08
Indebtedness of directors	$86,574 91	
Overdrafts		1,608 20
Banking-house		40,000 00
Current expenses		7,970 89
Taxes paid		[illegible]
Remittances and other cash items		209,967 59
Due from banks		72,887 24
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		270,000 00
United States bonds on hand		546,000 00
New-York State stocks		122,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National banks	40,773 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks	8,962 00—	49,735 00
Specie		62,839 00
Legal tender notes		450,911 00
Total		$3,035,040 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus fund and profits	210,604 08
Circulation	135,525 00
Individual deposits	1,666,340 36
Dividends unpaid	2,510 00
Due banks	279,657 21
State bank circulation outstanding	20,404 00
Total	$3,035,040 65

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of April, 1866. W. HIBBARD, Notary Public, No. 124 Bowery, New-York.
[Internal Revenue stamp canceled.]

STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, the property of private parties, were stolen from the safe of the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn, on the night of WEDNESDAY, April 4. Brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid by the individuals to whom they belong, for the return of all or any portion of them to the office of the company:

Five U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes,	
No. 163,812, issued Jan. 15, 1865	$500
No. 333,710, issued Jan. 15, 1865	100
No. 97,612, issued Jan. 15, 1865	100
No. 52,790, issued Jan. 15, 1865, third series	500
	100
Four Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, Nos. 1,433, 1,434, 1,574 and 1,765, at $1,000 each	4,000
One Lexington City Mortgage Bond, issued to Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, No. 120	1,000
One Nashville and Chattanooga First Mortgage Bond, indorsed by State Tennessee, No. 232	1,000
Twelve shares Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 338, at $100 each	1,200
Thirteen shares of Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company Certificate, No. 349, at $100 each	1,300
Three shares of Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 438, at $100 each	300

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SAVANNAH, GA., March 20, 1866. }
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINANCE passed by the City Council, January 23, 1866, for the purpose of funding the Coupons of the City Bonds, which fall due previous to the first day of January, 1866, Bonds of the respective amounts of One Hundred, Three Hundred, and Five Hundred Dollars ($100, $300 and $500) have been prepared and are now ready to be issued at the office of the City Treasurer, in Savannah. These bonds have twenty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, and the Coupons are payable semi-annually in the city of New-York. Those Bonds, for which Coupons are funded before the first day of May, 1866, will bear interest from the first day of January last.
(Signed) R. T. GIBSON, City Treasurer.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will make the exchange without charge.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866. }
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated, by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 411, 86, 437, 272, 376, 239, 362, 534, 87, 307, 368, 417, 434, 49, 502, 324, 531, 128, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

APRIL 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $20,000.
TRUSTEES.
W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR, J. DAVIS,
J. WEIDENFELD.
A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BRUNSWICK CITY LAND COMPANY.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors this day adopted, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of important business.
A full meeting is earnestly requested.
The transfer books will be closed from April 7 to April 10, both days inclusive.
H. G. WHEELER, President.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1866. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY }
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.
The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday in April, 1866:

Notes and bills discounted	$1,227,656 66	
Indebtedness of Directors	101,630 00—	$1,329,286 66
Rent		1,125 00
Current expenses	7,722 87	
Taxes paid	7,887 98—	15,610 85
Premiums		20,000 00
Remittances and other cash items		9,928 06
Due to other National Banks		71,936 45
United States bonds deposite with United States Treasurer to secure circulation		1,032,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		383,000 00
United States bonds on hand		150 00
Other United States securities		115,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		6,150 00
Specie		3,458 66
Other lawful money		622,182 82
Total		$3,564,097 95
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$915,500 00	
Less amount on hand	400 00—	915,100 00
Deposits		1,533,456 25
Surplus		36,000 00
Dividends unpaid		60 00
Discount	$12,624 13	
Interest	65,830 25	
Profit and loss	1,017 32—	79,471 70
Total		$3,564,097 95

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of April, 1866. E. FRANCIS HYDE, Notary Public, In and for the County and City of New-York.
United States Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, in the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$4,799,241 89
Overdrafts	853 63
Banking house	250,000 00
Taxes paid and current expenses	82,927 08
Remittances, cash items and exchanges	7,636,563 89
Due from banks	56,223 31
United States Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	1,120,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	862,500 00
Specie	229,453 11
Specie on special deposit	3,674,696 76
Other lawful money	2,116,065 00
Total	$21,500,631 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	455,303 61
Circulating notes outstanding	919,925 00
Individual deposits	5,012,184 43
Uncollected checks	7,518,417 21
Dividends unpaid	28,280 19
Due to banks	702,979 65
State circulation outstanding	37,794 00
Profits and premiums	147,974 41
Specie due to special depositors	3,674,696 76
Total	$21,500,631 62

I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the Bank of New-York National Banking Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1866.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, County of New-York.
[Internal Revenue stamp canceled.]

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 12th of March, at the fire No. 616 Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 267, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 268, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one Certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of L. G. Bingham, and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. F. Toomis—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 616 Broadway.
J. R. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.,
Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,502,326 38.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 21, will draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Money deposited on or before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 draw interest at once. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY }
COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866. }
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after the 26th inst. in GOLD.
Transfer books close on the 18th and on the 26th inst.
JAS. S. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE }
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO. }
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1866. }
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of Two-and-one-half (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31, inst., payable free of Government tax, on and after April 18, prox., at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city, and by the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on March 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will reopen April 19 thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866. }
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 2.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 3.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st March last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30th-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th until the 16th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING-office, well located in this City, that has a fair amount of job-work, and also the work of a weekly paper. The material is in good condition, being nearly new. The whole will be sold at a low figure, and on easy terms; the reasons for selling will be found very satisfactory. This is a good chance for a competent printer to get in business for himself. Address J. D. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $3,000 cash in an old established hotel in the country; a lady preferred; one capable of housekeeping; a chance to make $5,000 a year. For an interview address HOTEL, Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED A SPECIAL capitalist with $20,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a wholesale grocery house, well established and doing a prosperous business. Address A. C. B., Box No. 6,112 Post-office.

$2,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A light manufacturing business, well established, and with superior facilities for its prosecution. Address J. SMITH, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD ON CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of R. M. Blatchford, Executor:
CLINTON-PLACE, (8TH-ST.)—The lease of the lot with the three-story and attic brick, high-stoop house No. 59 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. House contains gas and water, large dining-room and butler's pantry; 25x55 feet. Lot is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor; expires May 1, 1876; ground rent $200 per annum, with renewals. Lot 25x93 feet 11 inches. Possession May 1.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
W. H. DISBROW'S
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
NO. 160 LIBERTY-ST.
Will be sold THIS FRIDAY, at 1 P. M., by W. H. DISBROW, one bay horse, superior as a family and saddle horse, one brown mare, one dark gray pony, one sorrel pony, one bay mare, very desirable; also a variety of vehicles, harness, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade; removal for convenience of sale, which will be peremptory.
Furniture kept, free of storage, until May 1.
H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF A VERY FINE COLLECTION of original modern pictures, recently received from Europe, and never before exhibited, embracing many of the latest and choicest works of leading artists of the Dusseldorf, Dutch, Belgian and French schools; among which will be found three very important and late examples of
Ferdinand de Brakeleer, of Antwerp,
Louis Robbe, of Brussels, and
Henry F. Schaefels, of Antwerp,
being the finest specimens of these artists ever imported.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, a very choice collection of modern oil paintings, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, who is about returning to Europe. The collection contains late works of the following favorite artists in the European schools, as follows, viz:

Joseph Lies,	F. DeBraekleer,	H. F. Schaefels,
Louis Robbe,	David Col,	A. Van Hamme,
Theodore Gerard,	F. Musin,	J. C. Mertz,
F. Aufray,	M. A. Koek Koek,	J. Beutler, of Dusseldorf,
J. Ruyten,	J. Wagner,	
A. Everson,	H. Diddart,	Zach's Nottennan,
T. Vaarberg,	J. H. B. Koek Koek,	T. Lobret,
T. Rosierse,	H. Savry,	J. Carrabain,
C. Springer,	C. Leickert,	Verbeyden,
J. Stroebel,	T. Berlin,	H. Vonseben,
	Dele Haye,	

Also, a number of examples of American artists by G. H. Boughton, J. C. Thom, W. L. Sonntag and others, including a portrait from life of the late Professor Mapes, by Chas. L. Elliot.
They are now on exhibition, free day and evening, and we, with confidence, invite the attention of the general art public.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the EVENING of FRIDAY, April 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s, a superb collection of oil paintings, belonging entirely to one of our first connoisseurs, selected by him without regard to expense from the highest artists of the ancient and modern schools, sold in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, consisting in part of the following celebrated artists:
A magnificent painting by P. P. Rubens.

Quercino,	Vernet,	Carlo Maratti,
Claude,	Ver Boom,	Bacarpel,
Schwetchardt,	G. Poussin,	Ber Hagen,
Victoor,	S. Rayedael,	Otho Marsens,
Orizonte,	Beckheyden,	Oigell,
Beerestraten,	Zorg,	Albono,
Paul Veronese,	Barbiere,	Verpoel,
Singelback,	Menge,	Rosado Tivoli.

And others of the modern school, elegant specimens of Laferre, pupil of Meissonier.

Ten Kate,	Inman,	Claye,
Hays, of London,	Deshayes,	Musin,
DavidCox, London,	Lapierre,	and others.

They will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, 2d of April, as above, free, and two evenings before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut suite in crimson figured brocatel, do. in green brocatel, French plate pier mirrors, black walnut marble-top centre-tables, black walnut suite in blue reps, black walnut marble-top tripod tables, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, extension table, black walnut cane-seat chairs, window-shades, carved black walnut marble-top etageres, do. bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant black walnut hall set, lace window-curtains, oil-cloth, stair carpets, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair and straw mattresses, looking-glasses, toilet sets, &c.
For further particulars, see catalogues.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866. }
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at public auction, at noon, on the 12th day of April, 1866, by the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds navy powders, as follows:
121,600 lbs. cannon powder.
29,219 lbs. rifle powder.
35,150 lbs. musket powder.
These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days will be allowed; the purchaser, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.
Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866. }

JAMES MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTOR of Eliza Saxton, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the valuable house and lot No. 426 Canal-st., on the northwest corner of Varick and Canal sts., being 41 feet and 4½ inches on Canal-st., by 24 feet 3 inches on Varick-st., and 28 feet 3 inches on the rear. Particulars and maps may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-st. Sale positive to the highest bidder. Executor's deed will be given.
NICHOLAS WALSH, Executor, &c.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney, No. 82 Nassau-st., N. Y.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer—No. 17 Peck-slip—Store No. 1 North William-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, APRIL 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Peck-slip, a large assortment of scales, &c., consisting of one large gold scale, in glass case, with full set weights; lot druggists scales with marble pillars; brass and iron beam scales; lot marble, brass and iron pillars and beams; platform scale patterns, brass beam patterns, 2 lathes and tools, anvils and bellows, steelyards and weights, iron weights from 50 to 100 lbs., desk, chairs, stoves, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, United States Navy, Commandant at this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on MONDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, the following condemned articles as they are:
Condemned tools, hardware, planing-machine, steam-hammer, boiler-punch, iron forge, coal cinders from brass furnaces, iron borings and shavings, leather and rubber leading and suction hose, scrap rubber, Manila hawsers, coal bags, paints, oil-cans, brushes, lamps; also, 11 barrels paint skins. EDWD. HOOKER,
Act. Vol. Lieut.-Com. U. S. N.,
April 2, 1866. Naval Storekeeper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 22, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoc26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-st., will give their personal and special attention to sales of FURNITURE AT RESIDENCES.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &C.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866. }
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrowroot, lbs	20,000	Pea beans, lbs	3,300
Barley, lbs	10,000	Dessicated potatoes, lbs	160
Corn starch, lbs	10,000		
Cocoa & Chocolate, lbs	10,000	Mixed dessicated potatoes, lbs	162
Cinnamon, powd'd, lbs	1,000		
Farina, lbs	10,000	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Tapioca, lbs	20,000	Whisky, in bbls., galls	3,400
Extract of beef, lbs	20,000	Sherry wine, quart bottles	40,000
Concentrated milk, lbs	20,000		
Ginger, lbs	1,385	Sherry Wine, in bbls	50
Extract of coffee, galls	3,762	Tarragona wine, bottles	10,600
Beans, lbs	600		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
TWO ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS.
Elegant Span of Black Horses.
Elegant Span of Bay Mares.
Elegant Thorough-bred Saddle Mare.
Elegant Trotting Horse, bay.
Superb "C" Spring Coach, nearly new.
Elegant "C" Spring Light Barouche.
Two elegant Sets Double Harness.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 7th,
At his private stable in 16th-st., first door west of Broadway, at
9½ O'CLOCK, A. M.
The above elegant establishments, removed to his stable for convenience of sale, viz.: a span of long-tail blacks, 6 and 7 years old, 15½ hands, perfect in every way, and very stylish. A span of bay mares, 16 hands, 6 years old, perfect in every way. A very elegant long-tail bay, thorough-bred saddle mare, 5 years old, perfect in every way. A mahogany-bay trotting horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands, can beat 2:45, an elegant horse. Also, a very fine saddle mare, bay, 15½ hands, Rattler stock, an elegant ladies' horse. Also, an elegant coach and elegant barouche, both by Wood Bros. Also, elegant double and single harness, blankets, &c. The whole of the above will be on exhibition at the stable in 16th-st.,
THIS AFTERNOON,
from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The attention of parties wishing fine stock is requested. Sale positive.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 West Houston-st., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and walnut sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather-bolsters and pillows, rosewood piano-forte, French plate mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Auction office No. 28 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-STREET AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway New-York:
WEST-ST.—The lease of the lot, with three-story brick building, No. 50 West-st., 25 by about 80 feet. Lease of the lot has seven years to run from May next, with renewal ten years more; ground rent $1,000 and taxes per annum. Lot, 25x88.8 feet.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Henry M. Von Sollingen, deceased, the following described lots, viz.:
93D-ST.—6 lots on south side 93d-st., 102 feet 2 inches east of 5th-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 28 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:
The stock and fixtures of a dealer in Agricultural Implements: Plows, grindstones, scythes, cradles, corn-shellers, hay-cutters, seeds, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, comprising in part rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in reps, hair-cloth and brocatel, elegant carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bookcases and secretary, rosewood fauteuils, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, one of West's patent mangles, in perfect order, rosewood seven-octave pianoforte, black walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, office furniture, desks, chairs, safes, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Fifteen velvet and Brussels parlor and stair carpets.
ALSO,
The entire furniture and fitting of an insurance company winding up business.

DISTILLERY AT AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given, that under and in pursuance of the Excise Law of the United States, entitled "An Act to Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," &c., I shall expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, at No. 247 and No. 249 West 39th-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1866, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following goods, chattels and real estate, belonging to B. A. Lorentz, distrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States under said law, namely: 1 mash tub, 6 fermenting cisterns, 400 bags grain, (more or less,) 1 table, 4 chairs, 1 desk, 2 boilers and furnaces, 35 bbls. whisky, 1 still, worm and appurtenances, 1 alcohol still and appurtenances, 1 horse, 1 wagon, 1 cart and harness, and all other articles of the said Lorentz, found upon his said premises on the 4th day of March last.
And also all the right, title and interest of the said B. A. Lorentz, of, in and to the premises Nos. 247, 249 and 251 West 39th-st., including the buildings, front and rear, and the lots on which the same are situated.
HENRY H. SNELLING,
Deputy Collector 8th Collection District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1866.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A STOCK OF STATIONERY, &c.—N. Y. Common Pleas. Howell Smith against Porter Fitch and Charles F. Estes. By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Receiver appointed by the said court in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Company, auctioneers, on the 9th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store, No. 3 Park Place, in the City of New York, lately occupied by Fitch, Estes & Company, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises—being one year from May 1, 1866—together with the stock of stationery goods, fixtures and furniture of the said firm of Fitch, Estes & Company.
An inventory of the property to be sold, together with the terms of the sale, will be exhibited at the said premises on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1866, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JNO. H. FISHER, Receiver.
Dated New York, March 31, 1866.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. COLTON WILL GIVE his personal attention to the sales of household furniture or other goods the present season, as has been his custom for the last twenty years, either at the residences of families or at the auction rooms, No. 734 Broadway, near 8th-st. N. B.—Goods bought when preferred.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY ALL THE GENTEEL parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house, removed from Bergen Heights; parlor suites, bedding, chamber suites, rich velvet, tapestry and other carpets, china, glass, silver ware, and all other goods usually found in a well-furnished house.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River, 2,670 boxes fresh Sicily oranges, mountain; 800 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo of schooner *Stirling*, from Palermo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IRELAND—COUNTY WATERFORD.
AMERICAN INFORMATION WANTED OF NEXT OF KIN OF MARY POWER, OTHERWISE WHITE, OF STRADBALLY, COUNTY OF WATERFORD, WIDOW, DECEASED.
CASEY and others against RAHER and wife—in Chancery, (Ireland)—Information wanted of MICHAEL WHITE, brother of Mary Powers, otherwise White, (the testatrix in this matter,) who was the widow of Patrick Power, late of Stradbally, in the County of Waterford, in Ireland, Publican, and which said Michael White is supposed to have gone to America about twenty years ago.
Should he or his children, if any, be alive, they are requested to communicate with the undersigned, in order that their claims to certain funds in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, may be established.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1866.
PRIESE KELLY, Solicitor,
No. 37 North Great George's-st., Dublin,
and No. 2 Little George's-st.,
Waterford, Ireland.
To the said Michael White, and all whom it may concern.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Fifty cent United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st.
f-28-law6wW&S*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 209 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th-sts., New-York.

COAL.

$8 50.—FRESH MINED LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL, best quality, at $8 50 per ton, delivered from the yard No. 185 West 11th-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 300 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has excellent reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as seamstress; no objection to the care of a sickly lady, being accustomed to it; or would be willing to go travelling to Europe with a family; she is an excellent girl and is accustomed to either work; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 15 7th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERienced, trustworthy servants; one first-class cook, the other first-class waitress; would go in the country. Also, several other professed and plain cooks, experienced waitresses and laundresses, with unexceptionable references to some of our first Brooklyn families, at MANNING'S, No. 13 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meat and pastry, boning and larding; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at No. 402 6th-av.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; would go out by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer; or would take in washing at her house; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 146 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR AS chambermaid, and to assist in the nursery, by a respectable and trustworthy girl. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 50 West 11th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; can take the charge of an infant from its birth; lived six years in her last place; would like to engage with a lady who would travel for the Summer. Apply at No. 167 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook, and to assist in the washing; she fully understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 152 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a healthy American Protestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk; understands the care of children thoroughly; has lost her own baby; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist in washing; best of City reference given; would prefer to be engaged in the same family. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; prefers a first-class boarding house or first-class private family; no other need apply. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or general servant in a small family. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the washing; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 134 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; prefer being together; would go a short distance in the country; have the best of City references. Call at No. 148 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; would like to go to Newport with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and would have no objection to take care of children; a respectable family more an object than wages. Apply at No. 220 9th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of city references. Apply at No. 20 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as first-class laundress and the other as first-class seamstress. Apply at No. 201 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who is willing to assist with washing; can give the best of references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or during their absence in Europe. Can be seen at No. 201 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as first-class waitress; is fully competent and understands her business. Call at No. 84 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 27 11th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant infant's nurse; would do plain sewing; can take entire charge of children; no objection to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; to go to the country; the best of reference given. Please call at No. 313 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; unexceptionable City reference; private family. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at 241 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call at 101 West 19th-st.

A SWISS FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, who can give City references, wish to take charge of a house (free of rent) for a family going to the country or to Europe this Summer. Address H. H., Box No. 4,635 Post-office.

A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN DESIROUS of returning to Europe, wishes a situation as governess or ladies' companion; can instruct in German, drawing and Piano; best of references. Address R. T., No. 299 6th-av.

HOME WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY AMERican woman, who will assist in the sewing; can read aloud and make herself companionable; the best of references given. Address Mrs. E. R. J., 55 East 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference; lived over eight years in his last place; no objection to the country. Call or address J. D., No. 19 East 13th-st., at the stable.

WANTED—THE POSITION OF BOOKKEEPER, or similar position, by a young man of thorough experience in double entry, a good mathematician, competent, and in every way reliable, and for two years past accountant for a large house in this City; good reference given. Address M. D. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; can take entire charge of a gentleman's small place; will be found willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, and is also a good milker; has five years' reference from his last employer. Address L. R. R., No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English coachman and groom, middle age, married, without incumbrance; knows the City well, and is good gardener; no objections to the country; City reference unexceptionable. Address J. ANDERSON, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German (single) in a first-class place; understands the care of green-house and graperies, as well as the cultivation of flowers and vegetables. Address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, AN Englishman, a situation as coachman and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address HENRY, No. 45 York-st., corner Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 19th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has long experience; is of sober, honest, quiet, industrious habits, and a perfect, careful driver; first-class references; understands plain gardening. Apply at the saddler's, cor. 32d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; understands his business; has no objection to go in the country; can give good reference from last employer. Address W. W. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, or would work on a farm; has first-class reference from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; well recommended from last place; no objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman and groom; takes good care of his coach, horses and harness; sober, honest and obliging; with the best of City references. Address M. C., stable No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; is a careful driver, and is well acquainted with the care and management of horses; can give the best of City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; understands fast horses thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references given. Address H. C. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good milker; has good reference in regard to capability. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom or plain gardener; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address G. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as porter or helper in a store; has several years' experience in a tea and coffee warehouse; has best of City reference. Call or address No. 119 Southfield-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care of horses; has the best of City reference. Address D. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands the business well; age 30 years; single man. Call at No. 78 6th-av. corner 10th-st.; no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; he has practical knowledge of the proper treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can train young horses to saddle and harness; ladies or gentlemen in want of such a person will address R. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without a family, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; 8 years' reference. Call or address Z. M., No. 102 Reade-st., up stairs, present employer's place of business.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Address, or call for two days, at No. 66 Spring-st., east of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman and groom, who understands vegetable gardening, either in the City or country; first-class City references from last employers; moderate wages expected. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 61 Nassau-st., Office No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman or groom in City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, a Protestant, as coachman and gardener; is steady, sober and obliging; is a good waiter and understands his business; is from Boston; good reference. Address THOS. J. G., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a sober, steady man, single; has first-class City reference; has ten years' experience at the business; will be found civil and obliging; can milk. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with no family, as farmer; understands farming and plain gardening, and the care of horses; can give the best of references. Address J. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man who can come well recommended; is capable of taking charge of a country place; can produce first-class testimonials for honesty, sobriety and qualifications. Address H. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; good reference as to capability. Address B. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, as clerk, or any other kind of light work; can be seen till engaged at No. 138 West 30th-st., C. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as farmer; thoroughly understands the sowing of seeds, flowers, &c.; the wife as cook. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY M. B. BURNS as coachman and gardener in a small family; good City reference can be given. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 883 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can produce the best of reference. Apply at the United States Express stables, No. 46 Trinity-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; would assist in the garden; perfectly understands his business; good references. Address J. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference for sobriety and capability. Address W. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; good references; the country preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in a private family; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address R. W., Post-office, Carmansville, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as driver of a cart, truck, business wagon or express. Address CHARLES, care of James A. Jones, No. 87 Nassau-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman, one who understands his business, in City or country. Address W. HAY, No. 139 East 36th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, with best of City reference. A note addressed J. M., No. 54 West 19th-st., will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AGED 32 years, a situation as steward or waiter in a private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse and graperies; can produce the best of references. Address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is a good hand to take care of horses. Address T. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who understands his business. Can be seen for two days, at No. 168 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior references. Apply at No. 157 Pearl-st.

WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of fifteen years' experience; good reference. Address WATCHMAKER, Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE PERSONNE PROTESTANTE FRANçaise desire s'engager avec une famille pour voyager en Europe. S'adresser pour trois jours, à H. E., Box No. 327 Poughkeepsie Post-office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now read for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

COLORED COOK WANTED—TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family; liberal wages will be paid to a girl with good reference. Apply at No. 139 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AS agents for the "Self-Teaching Babbittonian Penmanship," price $1 50, and for the Babbittonian Pens. Splendid inducements offered. Price, post-paid, for the "Penmanship" and 72 pens, $2. Address or apply to BABBITT, CROSBY & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 19.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A PAPER-hanging and shade store; one that can come well-recommended and understands the business will find this permanent situation in Brooklyn. Address CARRINGTON, Box No. 239 *Times* office.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to solicit advertisements for "Kellogg's U. S. Mercantile Register." Best advertising medium for wholesalers and manufacturers only. Apply to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two Protestants; one to do the cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 14 East 25th-st., before 11 A. M., and after 4 P. M., with City reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RETAIL shoe-store as salesman; one who fully understands his business and can furnish good reference. Inquire at No. 342 Bowery.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE near this City, a young man who is a good driver and milker and understands plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., 2d story rear.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS VEGETABLE gardener; must know how to milk and be willing to make himself generally useful; reference required. Apply No. 343 5th-av., from 9 to 2 o'clock, basement door.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS COOKS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for private families in the City, from $14 to $20: also an excellent waitress.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT; baggage man on a railroad. Apply to J. WILSON & CO., No. 148 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry-goods store; one well acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; A THOROUGHLY competent one, in a genteel family; none other need apply, at No. 11 West 37th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRY GOODS SALESman. Apply to T. K. HORTON & CO., No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE MONTH; one accustomed to work on a sewing-machine. Apply at No. 421 5th-av., before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A DESIGNER FOR DELAINES AND prints. Apply to J. C. HOWE & CO. Worth-st. 59

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY disposed of his business to FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK & CO., who will settle all affairs connected with the same. HENRY V. SCHENCK.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK & CO., and will continue the fish business at No. 111 Murray-st. FRANKLIN S. SCHENCK.
HENRY W. STEVENS.
WILLIAM M. TOOKER.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, manufactured by Messrs. E. MONEUSE & DUPARQUET, Nos. 28 and 30 Greene-st., New-York, are the best and most improved ever manufactured either in this country or in Europe. Their superiority consists in an economy in fuel of 25 or 30 per cent. over any other range, even the so-called European Ranges, recently introduced in the market, and in affording greater accommodations and every kind of comfort to the cook; they also manufacture all cooking utensils and tin them over, as shown by the following references:
Mr. Martinez, Maison Doree.
Mr. Cranston, New-York Hotel.
Mr. S. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel.
Messrs. Leland Brothers, Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, and other references at our place.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and dyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE 12-HORSE LOcomotive boilers, braced to stand 150 pounds.
HANDREN & RIPLEY,
Nos. 19 and 20 Albany-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY: TRIPOLI, April 11; [illegible], April 18; OLYMPUS, April 25. These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$137 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON	SURMONT	SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR BREST and HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 7th of April, at 12 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
The new steamer PEREIRE will leave on the 21st of April.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.	12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power	26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,000 horse power	10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power	31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND	SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	April 7
CITY OF PARIS (new)	SATURDAY	April 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	April 21
CITY OF BOSTON	WEDNESDAY	April 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 21, and SATURDAY, May 19.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 18.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE NORTH AMERICA, TIMMERMAN, Commander, WILL LEAVE ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office. Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River. NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will sail on THURSDAY, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. West, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, April 7. Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as the occasion may require. Sailing promptly at 3 P. M. from Pier No 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
A new and handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,

On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $[illegible]; Second Class, $125;
[illegible]
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamer on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, [illegible], Commander, On APRIL 20, at NOON, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COASTS, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS, TO

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Pilatka.
The fast and favorite sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, J. ATKINS, Commander, Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 7, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, R. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. S. SAYER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage....$20 | Deck....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 12.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodation, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The superior steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Master, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Warren-st.
IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT,
and will be dispatched as above by the COASTWISE COMPANY, who are prepared to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING and PASSAGE TICKETS VIA NEW-ORLEANS BY ALL STEAM.

For Mobile, Ala.	For Galveston,
For Pensacola, Fla.	For Indianola,
For Apalachicola, Fla.	For Port Lavaca,
For St. Mark's, Fla.	For Texas,

and Mississippi and Ohio River Ports.

Memphis,	Cairo,
St. Louis,	Louisville,

and intermediate places.
FREE OF ANY FORWARDING CHARGES.
For passage or freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to H. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

C. W. LORD....GEO. W. WARD, Commander.
CUMBERLAND....J. A. JOHNSTONE, Commander.
The A 1 steamship CUMBERLAND is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.; or to C. GOODSPEED, No. 46 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, April	3	9	A. M.	Wedn'day, Ap'l	4	8½	A. M.
Thursday,	5	10	A. M.	Friday,	6	10	A. M.
Saturday,	7	11	A. M.	Monday,	9	12	M.
Tuesday,	10	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	11	2	P. M.
Thursday,	12	3	P. M.	Friday,	13	2½	P. M.
Saturday,	14	3¾	P. M.	Monday,	16	7½	A. M.
Tuesday,	17	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	18	8	A. M.
Thursday,	19	10¼	A. M.	Friday,	20	10	A. M.
Saturday,	21	11	A. M.	Monday,	23	1	P. M.
Tuesday,	24	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	25	1	P. M.
Thursday,	26	3	P. M.	Friday,	27	2¼	P. M.
Saturday,	28	3¾	P. M.	Monday,	30	7	A. M.

NEW-YORK AND PERTH AMBOY.

THE STEAMER WM. HARRISON Will resume her trips between New-York and Perth Amboy on SATURDAY, April 7, leaving the foot of Chambers-st. New-York, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3½ o'clock P. M.; returning leave Perth Amboy at 7½ o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A FAMILY about leaving for Europe wish to dispose of their furniture at private sale; it is of solid wood, manufactured by Brooks, of Brooklyn; of best quality and very little worn. Apply at No. 119 Wall-st., or at No 113 West 43d-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 289 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

FACILITIES FOR BINDING—(300,000) three hundred thousand pamphlets per week, at the Bindery, No. 51 Ann-st. JNO. MILLS.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. B. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
11 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
7 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-car attached.
8 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—6 and 10 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:00, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 4:00, 6:35 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:50 P. M.
Leave New-York—1:00, 10:30 A. M., 3:00, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:45, 11:35 A. M., 3:35, 5:35, 7:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
[illegible] P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
[illegible] P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
[illegible] P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:20, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. [illegible] 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND cures rheumatism, cures neuralgia, cures salt rheum, cures all blood complaints; cures a morbid liver, and regulates the whole system.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. [illegible] I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAVORED J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 182 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office No. 52 6th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st. New-York. the only place.

DR. KING, NO. 680 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Houston and Bleecker sts., cures private cases in 48 hours. Separate consulting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Cure warranted.

MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT. Mme. DECOLAM.—Consultations from 10 until 8; past, present, future foretold; doubtful invited. No. 910 Broadway.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter's is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING....FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 11—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In answer to many requests from persons who were unable to obtain tickets for the BAL D'OPERA, and who are anxious to see the Caricatures and decorations, the Director begs to announce that THE CARICATURES painted expressly for this occasion by THOMAS NAST, Esq., WILL REMAIN IN THE ACADEMY during THIS (Friday) EVENING, when FRA DIAVOLO will be given for the last time, and during TO-MORROW'S (Saturday) MATINEE, at 11 o'clock, when LUCREZIA BORGIA will be performed.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock, last time of Auber's new version of his brilliant opera, FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. With its great and brilliant cast, including Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Sig. MAZZOLENI, Sig. BELLINI, Sig. BARILI, Sig. DUBREUL. THE INCIDENTAL BALLET by Mlle. [illegible] and Mlle. [illegible] VIDAL. Conductor....CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, April 7, GRAND MATINEE AT 11, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Senorita CARMELINA POOCH as LUCREZIA. SATURDAY EVENING—Opera in Brooklyn—THE HUGUENOTS.
MONDAY, APRIL 9, LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST NIGHT OF THE HUGUENOTS. TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, April 7, at 11, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE. AT 11 O'CLOCK. LUCREZIA BORGIA. Senorita CARMELINA POOCH as LUCREZIA. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY, To all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets may now be had at the usual offices. Doors open at 10; to commence at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, THE HUGUENOTS. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the usual places.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, April 9, LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY, April 11, ITALIAN WIFE.
Miss BATEMAN as PAULINE AND BIANCA.
Supported by Mr. J. C. Cowper, Messrs. John Dyott, C. Kemble Mason, Banks, Blaisdell, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Flynn, &c., &c. Box office open for the sale of seats FRIDAY, April 6.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES OF IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1866.
The following Artists have kindly consented to appear:
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
Miss EMILIE KNAUSS, Pianist,
(Pupil of Mr. WM. MASON, her first appearance.)
Mr. L. P. THATCHER, Tenor.
S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
G. W. MORGAN, Organist,
S. P. WARREN, Organist,
THEO. THOMAS, Violinist. [illegible], Flutist.
DRESSLER....Conductor.
THE NEW ORGAN, BUILT BY MESSRS. J. H. & C. S. ODELL, will be used on this occasion for the first time.
TICKETS, $1. RESERVED SEATS 50 CTS. EXTRA.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM.
The Wonderful Negro Boy PIANIST.
Will give a series of his remarkable ENTERTAINMENTS. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1866.
Admission 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats $1.
To be had at the Hall daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT,

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, AT IRVING HALL. Assisted by

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON	Tenor.
Mr. JULES G. LUMBARD	Basso.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON	Piano.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS	Violin.

And a SELECT CHORUS of Ladies and Gentlemen.
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES....Conductor.
Mendelssohn's SOPRANO SOLO, with CHORUS, "HEAR MY PRAYER," will be given.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at the music-stores. Commence at 8.

IRVING HALL.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT as already announced, will take place SUNDAY EVENING, April 8.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.
Admission 50 cents. H. DRAPER, Director.

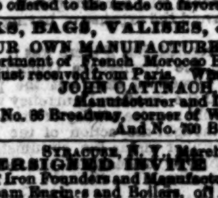
THEATRE FRANCAIS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, April 7, at 8 o'clock, LES MISERABLES.
A ROMANTIC DRAMA BY VICTOR HUGO.
Ticket Office, reserved seats, No. 678 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business. By order W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel. E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O  C

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, Office No. 84 Beekman-st., New-York,
Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.,
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, &C., OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
And a large assortment of French Morocco Bags, Dressing Cases, &c., just received from Paris. Wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 36 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., And No. 700 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 28, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE A CONVENTION of Iron Founders and Manufacturers, manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, of Agricultural and other implements, and of iron and steel goods generally, to meet at the City Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The object of the Convention is to take such action as may be necessary to relieve the above branches of industry from the excessive duplication of taxes which now bears so heavily upon them. It is unnecessary to enter into details. We are taxed at least twice on almost everything. The grievances are well understood by all who are engaged in the trades, and we believe that if clearly set forth by the Convention, the wrong and injustice can be corrected.
Although this is designed to be a State Convention, it is nevertheless hoped that all who can, from other States, will aid us by their presence and influence.
D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.
Rumsey & Co., Proprietors of the Seneca Falls Pump and Fire Engine Works, Seneca Falls.
Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls.
Downs & Co., Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls.
Hubbard Harvester Manufacturing Co., Syracuse.
Sweet, Barnes & Co., Syracuse.
Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse.
C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse.
Ford, Smith & Co., Syracuse.
Cobb, Herrick & Co., Syracuse.
Frazer & Burns, Syracuse.
R. S. Dawson, & Co., Syracuse.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequence. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—WM. F. RICE (FORMERLY WITH us) has on various occasions obtained money and merchandise from several parties under false pretences. To protect our friends and the public from any further impositions, we caution all persons not to aid him in any way on our account. W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., No. 391 Broadway.

BONE DUST—PURE, FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

A THOROUGH-BRED FIVE-YEAR-OLD ALDERNEY COW FOR SALE.—Apply at the stable No. [illegible] West 4th-st.

CRANBERRIES—THIRTY BARRELS WILL be sold cheap, by R. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st. side of Washington Market.

ENGLISH GAME FOWLS—BANTAMS AND tumbler pigeons, for sale. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....W. STUART.
Stage Manager....J. S. HANLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has the pleasure to announce that on THIS AND EVERY EVENING, as also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT A GRAND MATINEE, Those delightful delineators of IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear in two of those pieces so full of CHARM and MERRIMENT, with which their names are associated, commencing with the romantic Irish legendary drama of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY, which will be presented with NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC by STOEPEL, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by THOME, and the following distribution of characters:

LANTY McLOUGHLIN	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Ned Fagin	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
(First appearance in five months.)	
Cornelius O'Finch	Mr. H. Bland
Peter Swan	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Rose Kearney	Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.
(First appearance in five months.)	
The Fairy Fitzdune Monica	Miss Blanche Grey
(Her first appearance in New-York.)	
Popilia	Miss E. Johnson

During the pieces will be introduced the charming ballads of PAT MOLLOY, KATTY MOONEY, FAIRY SPIRITS, WHACK LA FA, THE IRISH WHISKY, THE YOUNG MAY MOON, AND A REAL IRISH JIG, THE CONNAUGHT MAN'S RAMBLES, together with a true IRISH FAIR FIGHT.
MRS. WILLIAMS will appear in her wonderful rendition of TEN CHARACTERS in the elegant Protean Comedy of AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, which will be produced with new and SUPERB COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS, (first time) as LARRY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 7.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND PRODUCTION for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, with
New Scenery....by....HAYES
Music selected and arranged....by....THOS. BAKER
Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Henry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bullock.
AT A GREAT EXPENSE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. The Romantic Spectacular Drama in 3 acts from the French of Alex Dumas, entitled the 3 GUARDSMEN, with the following powerful cast of characters, seldom equalled but never excelled, including EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
ANNE OF AUSTRIA....Mme. METHUA SCHELLER
CONSTANCE....(Her Confidante)....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in which character she will sing a new romanza, written and composed by herself, entitled "I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT."

Lady Winter	Miss Kate Newton
D'Artagnan	Mr. George Fawcette Rowe
Athos	Mr. J. B. Studley
Porthos	Mr. G. C. Boniface
Aramis	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Louis XIII	Mr. G. W. Garrison
Richelieu	Mr. J. H. Stoddard
Buckingham	Mr. C. H. Morton
Boniface	Mr. George Kames
Fonchet	Mr. J. Lewis
Rochefort	Mr. I. J. Hind
De Treville	Mr. I. J. Leigh
Le Tour	Mr. H. L. Hinton
Leadrift	Mr. E. Gillett

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By general request, on SATURDAY, April 7, and WEDNESDAY, April 11, will be given A GRAND MATINEE OF CINDERELLA E LA COMARE. Commencing at 1 o'clock. Doors open in the evening at 7¼—Curtain rises at 8. Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK. TWO GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEES. WEDNESDAY—SATURDAY—AT 2½. Besides performances EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, YOUNG CLARENCE, will assist in the brilliant festival.
In the course of the entertainments will be given an extra superb display of lofty BATTOUT LEAPS and ÆRIAL VAULTING, By the corps of Athletes, interspersed throughout and agreeably diversified by the wit, mirth and harmony of the most comic and original of clowns, PENTLAND—AUSTIN—CONRAD, in all their merry bon mots, quaint antics, and ready improvisos. The whole to conclude with an EQUESTRIAN EXTRAVAGANZA.

DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—F. Bergner's annual concert, MONDAY, April 9, 1866, assisted by Mr. F. Steins, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. F. Eben, Mr. Theo. Thomas, Mr. J. Mosenthal, and Mr. G. Matzka. Tickets $1 each; may now be had at the principal music and piano stores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 14 at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50c., for sale at the principal music-stores. L. SPIER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR NORTH RIVER FLAGGING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, March 27, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. April 12, 1866, for furnishing North River Flagging for the sidewalks in front of the West wing of the Treasury Building, to be delivered at the work and of the following dimensions and numbers, viz.:
176 stones, 5 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
22 stones, 5 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
176 stones, 3 ft. x 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
The surface of the flags must be perfectly out of wind, and the tooling run with the length of the same—machine tooling preferred. As the edges will be cut after delivery, the plates must be furnished with sufficient margin to work perfectly true to the above dimensions, and all will be rejected which are different in this respect. The bids to be per superficial foot, measured when laid, and to include all costs of delivery, and also to specify the time in which it can be delivered.
Payments will be made upon delivery with a reservation of 10 per cent until the whole of the above is delivered.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Flagging," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else) until MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year; say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal and one thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,750) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted), and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 28th day of May, 1867. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
JAMES L. MILLER,
Committee on Supplies.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, also with the name of the bidder and date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April thirteenth, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Ludlow-street, between Broome and Delancey-streets; Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets; Bridge-street, between Rivington and Delancey-streets; Eighty-Second-street, between Second and Third-avenues; Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre-streets; Howard-street, between Centre and Elm-streets; and Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between Tenth-avenue and river, with lateral branches in Eleventh-avenue.
Specifications for the works and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April [illegible], 1866.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, No. 29 Broadway, April 5, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense to the Government, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
90 plates anthracite puddled plate-iron, 96x36, and 3-16 thick.
600 feet angle iron, 2½x2½.
22 pieces T iron, [illegible] long 2¼x2¼.
1,500 lbs. buttonhead bolts, [illegible], with nuts.
600 wood screws, [illegible].
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with needful particulars, at this office.
JNO. D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EASTER-HOLIDAY WEEK. AUSTRALIAN BIRD-SHOW, RARE SPECIES, specimens of which may be purchased. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½. A STARTLING WONDER, THE SPHYNX. WHAT IS IT? AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY, after which the great Scriptural, Historical Drama, founded on Ingraham's sacred work, THE PILLAR OF FIRE!

משה
או
ישראל במצרים

MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT, BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS. ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY, THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS. The Museum is OPEN DAILY FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M. THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES. TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS. BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS. SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS. INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS. WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY. GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH. A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL, PERSIAN SHEEP. GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress...MISS LUCY RUSHTON
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT. UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF Miss LUCY RUSHTON as VALIANT VALENTINE, in Mr. J. Schonberg's burlesque, which is replete with SONGS, MUSIC, DANCING, PAGEANTS and COMBATS, and concludes with a TRULY WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE, pronounced by all who have seen it, to be THE MOST MARVELOUSLY BEAUTIFUL ever seen in this City. Day performances every Wednesday and Saturday. Seats secured six days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress...MISS LUCY RUSHTON
MISS LUCY RUSHTON....as....VALIANT VALENTINE
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
DAY PERFORMANCES will be given (commencing at 1 P. M.,) on EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, the Spectacular Burlesque, VALIANT VALENTINE, with its GORGEOUS SCENERY, PAGEANTS, BALLETS, COMBATS, MUSIC, SINGING and DANCING, and WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE. Seats secured in advance. CHILDREN under 12 years of age HALF PRICE. Doors open at ½ past 12. Performance at 1 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866, BENEFIT OF MR. N. B. CLARKE. The following array of talented artists have kindly volunteered: The beautiful and accomplished artist, MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, in her wonderful impersonation of the FRENCH SPY. MR. G. C. DAVENPORT, the young and popular Irish comedian. MR. W. J. THOMPSON, the celebrated melo-dramatic actor, with his learned dogs, HECTOR and CARLO. MR. F. F. EVANS, the popular juvenile actor. MR. P. CONNELLY, the melo-dramatic actor and coadjutor of Mlle. Marietta Ravel; Masters JOHNSON and PENDERGAST, and the LANCASHIRE BROTHERS. Three dramas, FRENCH SPY, BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT, IRELAND AS IT WAS, Songs, Dances, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EASTER WEEK. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL, with Mr. G. L. FOX as the humorous and jovial clown, crowding the house nightly, and setting the audience in a roar. Two pieces with the pantomime.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES—EASTER WEEK. THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT. Burlesque Circus, Opera Comique, Plantation Scenes. SCENES AT DONNYBROOK. Blacksmith's Jubilee, Hogan and Collins' great Clog Dance. LA TRAVIATA. Violetta, with cavatina, "Oh, Force him," Rollin, Howard, Reed, Emmett, Seymour, Ryan, Little Mac, Neil and Dan Bryant. THE HUGUENOTS. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIVITY COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, &c. Boys prepared for college or commercial life. The Summer term begins on the first WEDNESDAY in May.
Address FRANKLIN H. FOWLER, M. A., Box No. 308 Milford, Conn., or C. RAMSHORN, Box No. 4,335 N. Y. City.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, H. M. PIERCE, President.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms, for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
A professor of languages, recently arrived from Europe, and employed during the day time in the City, wishes to find a private family who will board and lodge him, and receive in return lessons in French or Spanish during the evening; he can give excellent references. Address FERDINAND, Station D.

SARATOGA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—A select Classical and Commercial School for Boys; number limited to 30; boys thoroughly prepared for college, counting-house, West Point or Naval Academy; Summer term commences May 1. Circulars may be had, or the Principal consulted, by calling at the book-store of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, between 11 and 12. A. J. ROBB, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS UNDER 13 taken and educated for business, college, West Point or naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, base ball and cricket regularly practiced; fine facilities for sea bathing; location unsurpassed for health and beauty of scenery. Terms $400 per annum. HARRY PECK, Principal.

A CLERGYMAN WHO PURPOSES SPENDING a few months in European travel and study, is willing, for a reasonable compensation, to take a well recommended lad, or young man, under his personal charge as companion; satisfactory references given and required. Address R. B. E., No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York City.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA County, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys; expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, 16th of April. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys; pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.—A Classical, Commercial and Military School. The Spring session opens April 5.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. Summer term commences May 2. Send for circulars. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MRS. WHITE IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more pupils, from the age of seven to fifteen. Address the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For Circulars address the Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23¼ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION to instruct the English branches, vocal and rudiments of instrumental music, to children, or would accept a position as vocalization teacher in an institution; no objection to the country; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 6,849 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 34th-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A PRIVATE TUTOR, HAVING unoccupied time, wishes to spend it in teaching in schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address N. BALLARD, No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE and thorough training, a position to teach piano, mathematics and classics. Address C. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—AS GOVERNESS FOR TWO GIRLS of nine and thirteen, a well educated person who can teach English, French and music. Address M. T., Room No. 31, New-York Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
FRIDAY
BENEFIT OF MR. W. HOLSTON.
Two popular pieces, never acted here—Oxenford's celebrated domestic drama, in two acts, THE PORTER'S KNOT. Produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, and the following capital cast:

Stephen Scatter	Mr. Charles Fisher
Samson Burr	Mr. W. Holston
Capt. Oakhum	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Smoothly Smirk	Mr. Young
Augustus Burr	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Bob	Mr. Graham
Binnacle	Mr. Pope
Peter	Mr. Ward
Mrs. Burr	Mrs. Vernon
Alice	Mrs. Clara Jennings

To be followed by the laughable afterpiece, in one act, by Charles Selby, BOOTS AT THE SWAN, with a great distribution.

Frank Friskly	Mr. Frederic Robinson
Jacob Earwig	Mr. W. Holston
Peter Pippin	Mr. Young
Mr. Henry Higgins	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miss Moonshine	Mrs. John Sefton
Sally Smith	Miss Ione Burke
Emily Moonshine	Miss Mary Barrett
Betty Jenkins	Miss Carman

SATURDAY—A GREAT BILL. THE RENT DAY and PAUL PRY. The only occasion on which these two fine comedies can be seen on the same evening.
The first appearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, in twelve months, will be on MONDAY, the 9th of April, as YOUNG MARLOW, in Goldsmith's great comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, which will be given for the first time this season, with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the fine standard cast of this theatre.
TUESDAY—In consequence of the great number of applications at the box office yesterday, and to prevent disappointment, will be repeated, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
THE BOX BOOK for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.

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This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the brilliant engagement of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, who will appear on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS in an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS, MARGOT and POLL, THE PET.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 6, the entertainment will commence with (first time here) the successful comic drama entitled MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
To conclude with (first time at this theatre) Buckstone's three-act comedy of THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL (nick-named Poll the Pet,) with the song of "Sweet Eyes"....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
The casts embracing the names of Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, G. Becks, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, Nell, and Misses Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 7, ONLY MATINEE OF FANCHON, THE CRICKET, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
On MONDAY NEXT, April 9, will be produced for the first time in New-York, a new five-act play from the German, expressly translated for Miss Maggie Mitchell, entitled HERMANCE, THE CHILD OF FORTUNE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle private boxes, $1 25; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8, $9, $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA, and ONLY NIGHT IN NEW-YORK, being most positively their LAST APPEARANCE ON THIS CONTINENT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, April 16, 1866, IN TWO OF THEIR GREATEST PLAYS. Particulars duly announced.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

expressed in that speech cannot be questioned. Mr. JOHNSON, when he was a member of this body merely said that the fact that a bill was passed by the majority, rendered necessary for the purpose of overruling a veto, was a reason why he should very cautiously apply the power for its exercise; but so far from its being in the judgment of the Senate, as it certainly was not in the mind of Mr. JOHNSON at the time, that a bill passed by that majority placed it beyond the veto power, the honorable member's (Mr. TRUMBULL) answer to a question which I put to him shows that in the judgment of the Senate the veto power was properly exercised, and a bill which in that instance, had been passed by more than two-thirds of both Houses, did not become a law, as many who had voted for the bill changed their votes under the influence of the President's veto message. Now, Mr. President, in order to see exactly whether it was proper for the President to disapprove of this bill, it becomes necessary to ascertain with precision what the bill is. The honorable gentleman from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) insisted upon it that there is no section in it which is not clearly constitutional. He maintains the constitutionality of the first section upon the ground, first, that it is merely declaratory of what a law is, and secured by that; if it was not declaratory, it was a law which Congress had a right to make, because in his judgment it is in the power of Congress, by law, to declare who shall be citizens of the United States. The honorable member referred to a case reported in the 6th of Peters, the decision of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, for the purpose of showing that a citizen of the United States who had been naturalized, and who resided in any State of the United States, had a right to go into the Courts of the United States. The honorable member clearly, as I think, misapprehends the decision to which he refers. The question before the Court was, whether it appeared upon the face of the pleading that the party going into the court below had a right to go into that court under the Constitution of the United States, and the act of 1789 which was passed to carry out its provisions. The jurisdiction of a court of the United States, where it was made to depend upon the character of a party, was given only in cases where the party plaintiff and the party defendant were citizens of different States; and the question before the court was, whether it appeared on the face of the declaration in this particular case that the party plaintiff was a citizen of a State, and as such entitled to go into the courts of the United States. The language of the declaration was that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, residing in the State of Louisiana; and the Court came to the conclusion that this averment was equivalent to an averment that he was a citizen of Louisiana in the absence of anything to the contrary. But that is not the question which this bill presents. He became a citizen under the naturalization laws of the United States, and the authority of Congress to pass such laws could not be doubted. The effect of the exercise of that power was to remove the disability arising from foreign birth and to give him the capacity of becoming a citizen of one of the States. When the declaration therefore averred that the original disability of alienage was removed in that instance by the party having become a citizen under the naturalization laws, the only other question upon which the case before the Court turned was whether he was a citizen of a different State from the State in which the other party resided; and the Court decided that the averment of a residence in a State of one who was averred to be a citizen of the United States, was equivalent to an averment that he was a citizen of the State. I suppose nobody who could well have doubted it will now doubt the correctness of that decision. The bill in its first section makes all who were born in the United States at any time, and who are now living, citizens of the United States, and as such citizens of the States in which they may respectively reside, and confers upon them all the rights belonging to those who have heretofore been considered citizens of the United States and of the States in which they may reside. Now, Mr. President, you are not to be told that the only express authority conferred upon the Congress of the United States in relation to citizenship, that is to say in relation to the power of converting one, who is not a citizen, into a citizen, is the authority to be found in the delegation to Congress of the power to pass uniform laws upon the subject of naturalization. There is not a single word in the Constitution which gives to this department of the Government or to any other department of the Government power to declare who shall be a citizen; and what is the effect of the exercise of that power; what was the design of the power, and what is the operation of the power where it is exerted? The design of the power is to remove disabilities arising from the fact of alienage, and nothing else. The operation of the power is to place the party whose disabilities, arising from alienage, are removed by virtue of the naturalization laws, in the same condition with anybody else; but, whether he is to be considered as a citizen of a State of the United States by virtue of the removal of the disabilities consequent upon his taking advantage of the naturalization laws, presents an entirely different inquiry, and perhaps I cannot make the view, which I shall otherwise present in my own language, more clearly to the country than by reading an opinion in the Dred Scott case, (not that opinion pronounced by the majority, which has been so often, and, as I think, so shamelessly perverted, to the disparagement, not only of the majority of the Court who sanctioned that opinion, but of the very admirable lawyer by whom the opinion was pronounced,) the opinion of Mr. Justice CURTIS, in which he differs from that of the majority—an opinion marked by learning to as great an extent as any opinion ever pronounced by any Judge of that or any other tribunal. The question which in that part of the opinion he was discussing was, whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen, entitled to sue in the Courts of the United States. A majority of the Court decided that, in consequence of the blood that was supposed to run in his veins, his descent from African ancestors, and his having come to the United States a slave, he could not become a citizen of the United States. Mr. Justice CURTIS held that the Constitution of the United States asserted that citizenship might be acquired by nativity; that it was the common law; that it was the law of the civilized world that he who was born in a country and not made a slave at the moment he was born by any municipal regulations, became by virtue of his birth a citizen. But he by no means held that the consequence of his being a citizen of the United States by virtue of his birth made him a citizen of any State of the United States. Let me read a sentence or two from his opinion. It will be found in the 19th HOWARD; that part of the opinion to which I refer is on page 597, and others. After having stated, and no doubt stated correctly, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States there were five States in which persons of color were entitled to the right of suffrage, and in which, therefore, they participated in the deliberations of the States by which the Convention was authorized, and afterward in the Conventions of the several States by which the Constitution itself was sanctioned, he came to this conclusion. He says: "My opinion is that under the Constitution of the United States every free person born on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State by force of its Constitution or laws, is a citizen of the United States." Now, mark the qualification; it is not the nativity that imparts the character of citizen or alien; there must be added to the fact of nativity the other fact that at the time of his birth he is by the Constitution or laws of the State a citizen of that State, and the two things added, birth and citizenship, by the laws of the State he became by virtue of the two a citizen of the United States. If there could be any doubt that I correctly interpret that part of the opinion, it would be speedily removed by subsequent portions of the opinion to which I will call the attention of the Senate. He says the first section of the second article of the Constitution uses the language, a natural-born citizen. It thus assumes that citizenship may be acquired by birth. He then goes on to state, the Constitution having recognized the rule that persons born within the several States are citizens of the United States, one of four things must be true. Now, what are they? I will read first, that the Constitution itself has described what persons shall or shall not be citizens of the United States. Fourth, that it is referred to each State to determine what free persons, born within its limits, shall be citizens of such State, and thereby be citizens of the United States. I shall not read everything he says in relation to three of the alternatives, but only a portion of it. He says if there be such a thing as citizenship of the United States, acquired by birth within the States, which the Constitution expressly recognizes and no one denies, then these four alternatives embrace the entire subject, and it only remains to select the one which is true, that the Constitution itself has defined citizenship of the United States, by declaring what persons born within the several States shall or shall not be citizens of the United States, will not be presented. It contains no such declaration. He may dismiss the first alternative as without doubt unfounded, that is to say, the Constitution has not stated, or to use the language of his opinion, the Constitution has not described what native-born persons shall or shall not be citizens. The proposition, to use his own language, may be dismissed as a proposition wholly unfounded. Well, if that is not true then is the other true, if the Constitution does not of itself declare who are to be citizens of the United States? Is there anything in the Constitution which confers upon Congress the power to do the same thing? Let us see what Justice CURTIS says about that: "Has it empowered Congress to enact what free born persons, born within the several States, shall or shall not be citizens of the United States? If such power exists, then the Constitution has empowered Congress to create privileged classes within the States, who alone shall be entitled to the franchise and privileges of citizenship. If it be true that the Constitution has enabled Congress to declare what free persons, born within the several States, shall be citizens of the United States, it must, at the same time, be admitted that it is an unlimited power. If this subject is within the jurisdiction of Congress, it must depend wholly on its discretion." Then he proceeds, immediately afterward, in very clear and forcible language, to say that the Constitution confers no such power upon Congress. Now I will read a part of what he says: "Among the powers expressly granted to Congress is the power to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization. It is not doubted that this is a power to prescribe a rule for the removal of disabilities consequent upon foreign birth. It appears, then, that the only power granted to Congress to legislate concerning citizenship is confined to the removal of disabilities of foreign birth." Now, leaving the inquiry whether there is in the Constitution any express authority conferred upon Congress to legislate at all in relation to the status of citizenship, he proceeds to inquire whether there exists any implied power to establish it. He says: "Whether there be anything in the Constitution from which the power may be implied will best be seen when we come to examine the two other alternatives, which are whether all free persons born on the soil in several States, or such of them as may be citizens of States respectively, are thereby citizens of the United States. "He says the last of these alternatives is in my judgment the true one—that is to say, there is no power, expressed or implied, which confers upon Congress any authority at all to declare what free persons are to be considered as citizens, because of their birth within the State, except such as—to use his own language—that is true only of such as may be citizens of each State; and because they are citizens of each State, by virtue of their birth under the Constitution and laws of the State of their birth, they became citizens of the United States; and he says that alone contains the truth undoubtedly as has been said. It is a principle of public law recognized by the Constitution itself, that birth on the soil of a country both creates the duties and confers the right of citizenship. That is the doctrine relied upon by my friend from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL.) It must be remembered that though the Constitution was the designed form of the United States of America, one Government to which loyalty and obedience from the citizens was to be given in return for protection and privileges, yet the several sovereign States whose people were their citizens, were not only to continue in existence, but with powers unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the National Government; and among the powers reserved to the States was that of determining what persons should not be citizens. Having come to the conclusion that that power was not delegated the States, the other conclusion is consequent upon that, that it remains as it stood before, a power exclusively belonging to the States respectively. Now, Mr. President, what is the consequence of that doctrine, if it be true? and I think I may challenge my friend from Illinois to disprove it. The authority before citizenship, under the Constitution of the United States, is not delegated to Congress, except in one particular instance, and that not one which was intended to make the party in whose favor the power might be exercised a citizen of the United States, merely for the purpose of removing the disabilities which a law of Congress can remove consequent upon his foreign birth and foreign allegiance. That was a question in which the whole were interested. It was a matter of general moment. It related to a common object, for which the Constitution itself was adopted, and in which foreign nations were concerned. Because no one State had the power to legislate upon any subject upon which a foreign citizen might be concerned, it was deemed advisable to invest a power, which might otherwise create difficulties and injury to the whole, in a Government to which the interests and safety of the whole are committed. But the removal of disabilities under the naturalization laws did not create a citizen of any one State. That power, in the words of Justice CURTIS, remained as it stood before the Constitution was adopted, exclusively belonging to the States themselves. Now what does this bill propose to do? It says that every man-born in the United States, whether born as a slave or not, it is not confined in its operation to those born subsequent to the abolition of Slavery in the United States, but applies to all, to whoever was born at any time though born in Slavery, is to be considered a citizen by reason of the fact of his being born here, and that fact alone the State may have declared at the time of his birth, if he was born of a slave mother, that he was a slave. The Constitution and laws of the State which declared it are disputed. We assert that no descendant of a colored mother, whether she was free or not, shall be a citizen by virtue of his birth, and yet my friend from Illinois and the Congress of the United States in passing this bill have declared that those who are born in a state of Slavery, and who were never citizens as long as that condition existed, who were prevented from being citizens by the Constitution of the State in which they resided, which has never been changed, shall by force of this enactment, be considered as citizens of the United States, and, therefore, citizens for all purposes. Now if it be true that whether birth is to give citizenship of the United States depends upon the fact whether the party born is by the laws of the State in which he is born a citizen of that State, I should like to know where is the authority in Congress to interfere over what a State has done in the past, is doing in the present, or may do in the future; or how it can be accomplished under the Constitutional Amendment, which I will notice after awhile. Now the honorable member from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) disposes of the President's objections to the first section of the bill, by saying it is merely declaratory. Well, I know it is not uncommon for a legislative body, whose differences of opinion exist in relation to any proposition, to remove by declaratory legislation. But that is not the purpose of this section. It professes to be passed in the exercise of a positive and absolute power to change law, not to declare what the law was. The power to make the law it assumes, or otherwise there would be no occasion for it, that birth alone does not confer citizenship, and assuming that no citizenship could exist in consequence of birth alone, it declares that birth alone, in spite of State constitutions and State laws, shall confer citizenship. Now with all deference to the opinion of the honorable Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) it seems to me to be a proposition as clearly erroneous as any proposition can be in relation to the Constitution. The States were sovereign before the Constitution was adopted; and the Constitution, not only according to its very terms, does not profess to confer upon the Government of the United States any such power, but as far as Congress is concerned, professes only to confer on that department of the Government a particular delegated power; and so conscious were the framers of that instrument and the great men of that day to whom its subsequent perfection was left, that although they had no doubt on the subject, and although the debates in the Convention itself, as well as the debates in the conventions of the several States when the adoption of the Constitution was before them, notwithstanding they all went upon the theory that no powers were conferred except such as were expressly granted, or such as might reasonably be implied, to carry out the powers expressly granted; so anxious were they that, not satisfied with relying upon a principle that only delegated power belonged to Congress, they, by the tenth amendment to the Constitution, declared that the powers not delegated by the Constitution and not denied to the States, were to be considered as reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Standing therefore, as well upon the nature of the Government itself as a Government of enumerated powers specially delegated; standing upon the express provision that everything not granted was to be considered as remaining within the States, unless the Constitution contained some particular prohibition of any power, what doubt can there be that, if the States possessed the power to declare who might be their citizens before the Constitution was adopted, that power remains now as applicable and as exclusive as it was before the Constitution was adopted? And the bill therefore proposes to change the whole theory of the Government. The President, therefore, as I think, is right in saying—and I go further than he does—he is right in expressing a doubt whether Congress has the right or the power. And I affirm, with all deference to the better judgment of the Senators who voted for this bill, and the honorable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that it is perfectly clear that no such power exists as is attempted to be exercised by the first section. I hold with Mr. Justice CURTIS (and his opinion has never been questioned) that citizenship of the United States, consequent upon birth in a State, is to depend upon the fact whether the Constitution and laws of the State make the party so born a citizen of the State. Now, what is the next section? or what is the remaining provision of the first section? Not satisfied with declaring or assuming that they had the power to declare that all persons, not subjects of any foreign Power, born in the United States, are to be considered hereafter as citizens of the United States, and having the right of such persons to depend upon the fact of their being citizens, the bill goes on to provide what right shall belong to them. Now what is that for? Is that declaratory, too? Citizenship, says the honorable member, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) carries with it certain rights. What rights? He read to the Senate, from the first of Kent, p. 46, a passage, which he will pardon me for saying has nothing in the world to do with the particular question before us. The passage which he read merely stated that every nation was bound to protect its own citizens. Why, certainly it is if it has the power. The Government of the United States has the authority, and is bound to protect the rights of every citizen of the United States invaded by any other nation. Why? Because the States have no jurisdiction—extra territorial. Because, with reference to foreign nations, the States can have no place at all. That relation subsists and can only subsist as between foreign nations and the General Government, and because that relation can only in that way subsist, it is the duty of the United States, as it is the duty of every nation, to protect its own citizens. But how is that made to prove that a citizen of the United States, who is entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States is to be considered a citizen of any one State? What are these rights? The bill converts him into a citizen by nature of his birth, which I have endeavored to show the Senate, could not be done unless the Constitution of the State where he is born has made him a citizen of that State; and it goes on further and says that such citizens that are citizens by force of this Congressional legislation, of every race and color without regard to previous condition of Slavery, &c., shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white persons. Now, Mr. President, if there be anything that might be considered as true in the Constitution and laws, it was that over every one of these rights—or, to speak more correctly, over every one of the subjects to which these rights are made to attach—the jurisdiction of the States were exclusive. The honorable gentleman from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) seems to forget, as I think, what is the real character of our Government and our institutions. This bill, in my opinion, strikes at all the reserved rights of the States. You may look in the statute-books, (and I am sure the honorable member from Illinois will agree that such is the fact,) you may look in the statute books of the United States in vain for the purpose of finding that at any time from 1789 up to the breaking out of this rebellion anybody ever proposed in Congress by legislation to regulate by securing or otherwise the rights which are referred to in this section. After dwelling further on this section, Mr. JOHNSON passed to the provisions of the bill which define the punishment for the enforcement of distinctions on account of color by State Judges and others. It would abolish all State laws, he said. And what is the case in which, by this clause, jurisdiction is vested in the Courts of the United States? "In all cases, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied their rights in a State Court." And any such person against whom a suit may be brought for any cause whatever may appeal to the United States Courts. Any of these agents, or sub-agents—for there are hosts of them provided for by the bill—who may kill a freeman who is endeavoring to protect what he considers his rights, is not to be tried in a State Court, but in a United States Court. Here the bill goes upon the theory that there is but one government. Murder, robbery, and many other offences which no one ever dreams of trying in any but a State court, are to be transferred to the United States courts. The honorable member refers to the act of 1790, which has nothing at all to do with this. The punishment provided for by that act related to suits and offences against the foreign ministers who are accredited to the government, and an offence against them was an offence against the government. That law was based upon the same principle as that on which we provide for the punishment of those who with false coins, &c. It is incidental entirely. It is a part of the law of nations, and not derived from any municipal power whatever. My honorable friend asks whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented here. He certainly does not ask this in an *ad captandum* style as he animadverted upon that in referring to the President. He says their hands are reeking with the blood of their fathers. What have they done? They have abolished Slavery. Some of them have even gone further than the hon. member himself; and though some of them have fought on the field of battle, they can take that oath as conscientiously as the hon. member or myself. Congressional legislation is necessary, it is said. Well, they applied here in the month of December, and it is now April, and it may be until July or December, as rumor has it. I can go into the State of the hon. member himself and find hundreds of men just as disloyal as any in those States—that is, disloyal in the modern acceptation of the term. A short time ago it was disloyal to oppose the President; now it is disloyal to support him. It is only loyal to uphold Congressmen. The Supreme Court has recognized these States as being in the Union; it has for weeks been trying cases for them. It is apprehended that mischief will result if they are admitted here. Mischief of what kind? Of a party character. That is the only mischief that I am aware of that can result. Where is the occasion of this fire? Does any one suppose that the rights of the black man are not as safe in these States as in any of the loyal States? Go into Missouri, the State of my friend on my right (Mr. HENDERSON). What do you find there? That men cannot pray in public without taking an oath! Where Ministers are taken out of the pulpit! Certainly that is an invasion of private rights, and I invite my friend to draft a bill to protect the citizens of Missouri from murder and robberies. Brutal atrocities and unheard-of crimes are constantly occurring in the loyal States of the East; but my friend does not think it necessary to interfere the authority of Congress there. I have but one word more, Mr. President; my friend adverts in rather severe terms to the President. The President states that in his opinion the bill is unconstitutional, and, thinking so, it was his duty to interpose his objections. If he had not done so he would have been false to his plighted faith. As to any suspicion of disloyalty against him his whole political course disproves that. In 1861 I was here, but not a member of the Senate; and I heard him standing in the midst of those who were plotting to destroy the Union, and, in words that burned, denounce their attempts at rebellion.

Mr. NYE—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON—Certainly.

Mr. NYE—Did he not at the same time admit the right of secession?

Mr. JOHNSON—Certainly not. Quite the reverse. The most prominent public man who advocated it was the late lamented President LINCOLN, in a speech in 1847.

Mr. NYE—Mr. STEPHENS certainly did advocate it.

Mr. JOHNSON—I am not speaking of Mr. STEPHENS, but of the late President of the United States. My friend from Nevada is not often wrong, but he has certainly made a mistake this time. The President, in his own State of Tennessee, again perilled his life in defence of the Union. He wants it restored, and should we not come together once more and glory in the heroic deeds of each other?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Mr. President, I did not hear perfectly the opening remarks of the Senator. I understood him to say that all persons born in the United States were not citizens.

Mr. JOHNSON—I maintain the opinion of Judge CURTIS.

Mr. TRUMBULL—That was the opinion of a dissenting Judge. But, Mr. President, I have the opinion of another gentleman, one who stands at the head of the bar of America at the present time. I read from a speech delivered less than ninety days ago—from the speech of no less a person than the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON.)

Mr. TRUMBULL then read from the speech in question that all free-born colored persons were citizens, and, since Slavery was abolished, that all colored persons were citizens; and to establish the fact without dispute, it was necessary for some legislation by Congress. Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the act of 1796, alluded to by him yesterday. The Senator claimed that that act only provided for punishment of a violation of international law, and he would ask was a right secured by the Constitution less sacred than one secured by international law?

Mr. SUMNER claimed that the act was a complete precedent for the second section of the bill under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was rather surprised that a gentleman so clear-headed as the Senator should have fallen into the mistake of supposing that there was any inconsistency in the speech referred to, and the position just assumed by him. He certainly did hold that all persons born here were citizens of the United States, but this did not entitle them to the privileges of citizenship in the States in which they were born. Over the question of State citizenship the States held complete sovereignty, and it was not in the power of Congress to confer the right of State citizenship on citizens of the United States. This bill assumed such a right.

Mr. YATES said that under the Slavery amendment he entertained the opinion that freedmen were entitled to the same rights and privileges as any other citizen of the United States. The authorities quoted by the Senator from Maryland, only held before the adoption of the Slavery amendment. The Senator from Maryland had offered an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill which recognized his (Mr. YATES') position as the correct one.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the speech of the Senator from which he had just read was delivered on this very bill. That Senator, with thirty others, had voted for an amendment declaring all persons citizens excepting Indians not taxed, but in his speech the Senator went further than this. Further extracts were then read by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. COWAN said it was well known to members of the Senate that there are gentlemen who desire to vote against this bill, but who are in a delicate state of health, and common humanity requires that some hour should be set apart, at which those gentlemen can be present and cast their votes. I understand the Chairman of the Committee expresses his intention of pressing a vote to-night. I do not wish to make any factious opposition, and I therefore ask the gentlemen on the other side to state some hour when the vote may be taken. I will move to take a vote at 4 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was ready to take a vote now. He had never heard of such a motion being made before.

Mr. COWAN said he was not at all obliged to the Senator. He tells us that he is ready to take a vote now. We are not, and if the majority do not intend to act in such a spirit as the civilization of the age demand, we can debate it until we are ready. I shall insist upon my motion if it is in order.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he did not think it was in order. He did not think it proper to establish a rule, as he might rise in his seat and debate the bill and violate courtesy, as did the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER) some days ago. He had intended to make some remarks on this bill. He would suggest that for the sake of humanity its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow with the understanding that a vote be taken at 4 o'clock.

Mr. COWAN said as it seemed that no arrangement could be made, he proposed to say a few words. He looked upon the question as purely a legal one. This bill was a very dangerous one. But it could not effect all the purposes which its friends desired. The rights conferred by the first section of the bill are without reservation or restriction. It does not confer rights as upon white citizens, but confers them absolutely. They have the right to make and enforce contracts. In some of the States a married woman has not the right to make a contract, and in all of them her right is limited. Now, I ask Senators who have the care of States, whether they wish to put it in the power of the District Courts to set aside all State laws, in regard to contracts? This bill confers upon married women, upon minors, upon idiots, upon lunatics, upon any one born here, the right to make contracts and there is no power in the State Courts to prohibit it. The power granted is absolute. Now, in many of the States certain contracts are prohibited, some for reasons of policy, some for reasons of morality, and for different reasons. In my State, (Pennsylvania,) a contract made on the Sabbath day is not valid, but this bill steps in and enforces it. Now, Mr. President, I wish to show the manner in which bills are drawn up and rushed through here. It is enough, in the nineteenth century, to make a man tremble for the fate of constitutional government. I much fear that some United States Judge, actuated by avarice, party feeling, or other motives, may draw in and monopolize all the business of the State Courts. Who ever heard of citizens of the States going into the United States Courts to settle their differences when the State Courts were open to them? If I have a controversy with my friend from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON,) I do not go into a United States Court, but I take him *per hoc vici* into the State of Pennsylvania. The great powers conferred by the bill were graphically described by Mr. COWAN. It tended to centralization, and would inevitably produce a conflict between State and National Governments. No one could tell where it would stop. Let no one delude himself; in revolutionary times it would stop at any limit. If this was intended as a remedy for the wrongs of the emancipated African, it was no remedy at all, and to hold it up to the world as such was a delusion and a snare. They were to go in the State Courts, and if they do not get justice they were to go to the District Courts. We all know that these poor Africans are not likely to have any cases over the value of $50 or $100, and by the time they got through with litigation and lawyers' fees how much of it will be left? some say. But the Judge who denies him his right will be indicted and punished. Does that do the African any good? Mr. President, such a law cannot be enforced; it is not suited to our machinery of Government. Who ever heard of punishing a State Judge for decreeing against the constitutionality of a law of the United States? In the free blaze of the nineteenth century it is proposed to substitute an indictment for a writ of error. Mr. President, the statutory amendment must be of a most potent character, when it elevates a negro to the same position as an Embassador Extraordinary from Great Britain, or from all the Russias. I have no other word for this bill than atrocity. It is an atrocity, and so it will be stigmatized and handed down to the last generation, if we pass it. As to the power to pass the bill, nothing that has been said here is worthy of the least attention from any sane man. There was certainly nothing in the old Constitution to warrant it. It was claimed that the power came from the amendment abolishing Slavery; and yet under it we assume to legislate for all the free negroes and mulattoes. There were nearly half a million free negroes at the time that amendment was adopted, and under an amendment abolishing Slavery it was attempted to legislate for this immense number of people. This of itself must be a sufficient objection to the constitutionality of the measures, if there were no other. Mr. President, I have another objection to this bill. It establishes the office of public prosecutors, who are to be appointed by the President and paid out of the people's money for acting as spies against them. What is the character of this officer? He is so nearly allied to a thief that it is difficult to distinguish between them. There is scarcely an attorney in the United States who would be guilty of acting as a spy and informer in doing business for himself. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois charged the President with inconsistencies, and read from former speeches of the Executive. It is well, Mr. President, to know that to excite laughter is not the depth of reason. No one argument in the message has been answered. There it stands calm, cool and collected, and will remain unanswerable.

Mr. STEWART said he had voted for this bill, and he intended to do so again.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. GUTHRIE appealed to the majority to postpone.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it had already been proposed to take a vote at 5 o'clock.

Mr. GUTHRIE said it was impossible to get the gentlemen here they had expected.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked what guarantee there was that another postponement would not be asked to-morrow?

Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. GUTHRIE said there would be no further delay asked.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no objection.

Mr. WADE opposed any postponement. If this was an ordinary question he would have no objection. It was a matter of the authority of Congress. The President had no right to veto their acts, and was playing the part of a dictator. So far from its being any reason, because members were sick, who desired to uphold the despotic assumptions of the President that a postponement should be agreed to, he (Mr. WADE) was for taking every advantage which the Almighty had put into their hands. The President had picked this quarrel with Congress, and for the sole reason that he wanted the rebels to be back here occupying their old seats. If he (Mr. WADE) did not oppose this usurpation, and take every advantage which the Almighty offered, he would be scouted by the people, whose representative he was. He was willing to sit here all night and all to-morrow, if necessary.

Mr. McDOUGALL said the Senator was very fond of talking about his God, and appealing to him, asked who and what was his God? In the old Russian mythology there were two Gods; one of love and beauty, and one of darkness. The devotees of the God of Darkness would not plant a tree or dig a well, and that was their offering to their God. This was the God of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE.) But when he came to approach the crystal gate, he would find that his good would not help him much. It is strange that when two Senators are here in the City of Washington and will be able to appear here on the day succeeding this and vote on a great question, that a Senator, who should be a gentleman to be a Senator, hnd thank his God that he had afflict them. Such a piece of declamation was unworthy of an honorable Senator, and merited rebuke.

Mr. GUTHRIE said he did not wish to interpose between the Senator from Ohio and his constituents, but there were no people to whom he could sooner appeal on such a subject than the people from Ohio. He (Mr. GUTHRIE) had been a Union man from the beginning; he had advocated the Union in the Peace Congress, and he had advocated it before the people, and he was not to be driven from his position by the cry of one-man power. He had seen more of the one-man power in this Senate than anywhere else, and thought there was more danger to be apprehended to the liberties of the country from a combined Congress than from the President. He would not like it to go out of the country that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. STOCKTON) had been deprived of his seat because his vote was wanted, or that a measure was pressed to a vote to take advantage of the absence of members.

After some further discussion Mr. HENDRICKS moved to adjourn.

Mr. WADE demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The call being sustained, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willis and Williams—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Wade, Yates—12.

So the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROADS.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Great Salt Lake City to the Colorado River. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS.

The regular order of business being the call of Committees for reports, commencing with the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. SCHENCK, from that Committee, reported back a memorial relative to the National Guard of the State of New-York, as affected by act of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Also, a memorial of the Minnesota Legislature in reference to the establishment of military outposts, and asking the reimbursement to soldiers of money taken from them by the rebels in the late war. The committee was discharged from further consideration.

Also, a memorial for compensation for damages to churches, &c., by the Union army in West Virginia. Laid on the table.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Also, a resolution in reference to making appropriations to complete the work of disinterring and gathering into National cemeteries the bodies of Federal soldiers who died in the war. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CASCADE RAILROAD.

Also the Senate Bill to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Company through a military reservation in Washington Territory, with an amendment in the shape of a proviso that the act should not be construed as giving the company the right to occupy more than sixty feet in width on the line of the road at any point where the space between the river and bluff is so narrow as not to admit of the construction of another parallel railroad, turnpike road, canal or other public work. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

THREE MONTHS' PAY TO ARMY OFFICERS.

He also reported a bill construing Section 4 of the Army Appropriation Bill of March 3, 1865, so as to entitle to the three months' pay proper provided for therein, all officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general, who were in service continuously, either as enlisted men or as commissioned officers, at least two years prior to the 19th of October, 1865, whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged after that date.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the object of the bill, and the debate upon it was participated in by Messrs. KASSAN and FARNSWORTH. The latter remarked, in contemplation of common sense, the war ended with the cessation of all organized hostility to the United States. But the honorable gentlemen who then resigned were cut off by the War Department from three months' pay, which was given to the lazy drones who hung around and would not resign until they were mustered out.

Mr. COOKE called attention to the fact that the President's recent proclamation of peace did not include Texas.

Some member suggested that it also omitted the District of Columbia. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS remarked that as he understood the proclamation the war had only ceased ten-elevenths and one-eleventh of the war remained.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought that even if it were so these officers should get ten-elevenths of their three months' pay.

The bill was amended by striking out the words "either as enlisted men or commissioned officers at least two years," &c., and making it read, "also were in service on the 3d of March, 1865." The bill was then adopted.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a joint resolution giving construction to the law relative to bounties payable to soldiers discharged for wounds. It provides that the law shall be construed so as to apply to any enlisted man or other person entitled to bounty who has been or may be discharged by reason of a wound received while actually in service under military orders, not at the time under furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized act or pursuit.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. STEVENS made a report from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to. The only matter of public interest in it is that in reference to the engraving of the face of the Superintendent of the Currency printing on the five cent currency stamps. The Committee agreed upon the following proviso:

Provided, No portrait or likeness of any person hereafter engraved shall be placed on any of the bonds, securities, notes, or fractional or postal currency of the United States.

Mr. THAYER asked whether that proviso was agreed upon, so as to avoid the expense of having new plates engraved.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if there was to be but one plate engraved the Conference Committee would probably have agreed to that; but the printing of new plates for all the fractional currency would cost $60,000, and would require a delay of three months.

Mr. THAYER thought the action of the Committee entirely proper under under the circumstances. He wished the country to understand the reason of the modification agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, The President of the United States did on the third day of May, 1865, by Proclamation declare and make known that it did then appear from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between JEFFERSON DAVIS, late of Richmond, Va., and JACOB THOMPSON, CLEMENT C. CLAY, BEVERLY TUCKER, GEORGE N. SANDERS, WILLIAM C. CLEARY, and other rebels and traitors to the Government of the United States; *and whereas*, Said JEFFERSON DAVIS, in said month of May, was arrested by the military forces of the United States, and has been since held in the custody thereof, under the authority of the President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that any of the persons named in said proclamation alleged, and if so whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, and said Committee have power to send for persons and papers. And be it further

Resolved, That said Committee be in like manner empowered to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that said persons or any of them are guilty of treason against the United States, and whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, in the District where such crime may have been committed.

Mr. ANCONA objected to the resolutions being offered.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. MOORHEAD asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports fifty per cent.

Mr. ROSS objected.

DODGE VS. BROOKS.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of DODGE vs. BROOKS, from the Eighth Congressional District of New-York.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made an argument in which he maintained that the evidence was in favor of the contestant.

Mr. PAINE, a member of the Committee on Elections, discussed the question, particularly in reference to the informal registry of Mackerelville. He regarded the whole question as hinging on that. He held that the registry was worthless, but did not think that decisive of the invalidity of the votes cast in the district. It still devolved on the contestant to show that there were illegal votes cast there for the sitting member. He had no done so. If the returns of that district were not set aside Mr. BROOKS would retain his seat. He (PAINE) would vote for his retaining it. He gave notice that if he got an opportunity he would offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the invalidity of the registry of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward of the city of New York would not of itself justify the rejection of the official returns of the canvassers of that district.

Resolved, That this case be recommitted to the Committee on Elections, to report upon supplementary proof, to be made as provided in the next resolution.

Resolved, That either party be authorized to take supplementary testimony before the 10th of May next, complying with the statutory regulations applicable to the case, provided that five days' notice of any proposed examination of witnesses shall be sufficient.

Mr. GARFIELD said that as these resolutions covered the ground which he sought to cover in the resolution offered by him yesterday, he would accept them instead of his own.

Mr. SPALDING next addressed the House. He was entirely satisfied that the election was wholly irregular, and that numerous frauds were practiced on both sides. But they had no right to reject the sitting member in consequence of irregularity in the returns of two districts which had given him large majorities, and to admit the returns of precincts which had given large majorities to the contestant, and where similar objections applied. He believed the House could only do justice here by sending the matter back to the people of the district, to elect a member in conformity with the laws. That would give the people of New-York no right to complain, and would satisfy the dictates of the consciences of members.

Mr. BROOKS next addressed the House, declaring that he strove not so much for the honor of the seat as to vindicate the right of two hundred thousand people in one of the largest representative districts in the United States to the choice of their own representative. That district was the wealthiest in the United States—only approached by one of the Boston Districts. He was sorry to say that the wealth and property of the district, located in the Fifth-avenue and surrounding districts, gave its support generally to the contestant; but in the river district, where the hard-fisted, honest, industrious mechanics live, large majorities were given for him (BROOKS). He had not supposed that the contestant, enjoying a recorded revenue of $504,415, and a real revenue of $500,000 a year, would have been content with the declared and certified result of a fair election, and not have endeavored to have the will of the people set aside. He analyzed the best way by which the case of the contestant was sought to be made out, and showed it to be entirely unworthy of credit. Having spoke for over an hour, Mr. BROOKS yielded the floor, with the understanding that he should conclude his argument to-morrow.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate bills to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; to define more clearly the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, and to prescribe the modes of settling the accounts of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. RICE, (Mass.,) the Senate joint resolution to empower Rear Admiral H. PAULDING to accept a donation from the King of Italy, and the Senate bill to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred, the former to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and the latter to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. BUNDY, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution reciting that claim agents in the City of Washington, professing to have special facilities for the collection of soldiers' claims, had in their possession or under their control a large number of claims belonging to soldiers and sailors, and that some of them had collected claims and refused to pay them to the rightful owners, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill more effectually to protect the soldier and sailor from being cheated in such manner, by providing that all defaulting agents and attorneys shall be declared guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished in the same manner as is provided for the punishment of embezzlement and grand larceny.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired in that connection to say, that he was in receipt of numerous letters from soldiers in Illinois, stating that claim agents in Washington were writing letters promising them fabulous sums in bounty and land-warrants. Some of his correspondents wanted to know whether he would not get these bounties and land-warrants for them. These claim agents were sending circulars all over the country in anticipation of a law of Congress granting land warrants to soldiers, or of a law equalizing bounties. He desired to give notice to soldiers all over the country, and hoped the Associated Press reporter would enable him to do so, that these claim agents at Washington were a set of infernal rascals and cheats, and were not to be trusted.

A member—Not all of them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I would not say all.

The Speaker also desired to say that a Claim Agent named GEORGE E. LAMON had asked authority to refer to him, which authority he had positively refused to give; but that, notwithstanding, circulars had been sent all over the country by that agent, naming the Speaker of the House as one of his references. He was now daily answering letters of inquiry from soldiers in relation to that agent, stating that he had never given authority to refer to him.

Mr. GRINNELL stated that the same agent referred to him without ever having asked or received authority to do so.

Mr. MORRILL stated that one of his constituents having inquired of him whether there was such a claim agent in Washington, he had made inquiries and could find no such person; but he had found a person of that name recorded in the Pension Bureau as A. LYON, Claim Agent.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of INGERSOLL several Senate bills affecting the District of Columbia, were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

A GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

On motion of Mr. BANKS the Senate Bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill, and the House proceeded to consider them. The House concurred in the Senate amendment providing that the carpets and furniture to be purchased under the act shall be of domestic manufacture; in the amendment making the pay of the clerk of the yard and first clerk to Naval Storekeeper at the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire and Philadelphia $1,200 per annum; appropriating $7,000 for the construction of a levee at Mound City, Ill., with an amendment reported by the Committee appropriating $5,000 to test the use of petroleum as a fuel under marine boilers; in the amendment in the amendment in reference to Seavey's Island, at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, instructing the Secretary of the Navy, in case the owners of property there do not sell it to the Government at the price named, to discontinue the use of the bridge and thoroughfare leading from the island to the navy-yard; in the amendment for the purchase of the Government house and grounds at Annapolis, and for the purchase of other grounds, and erection of buildings for the use of the Naval Academy there; and in the Senate amendment, adding as new sections a section repealing all acts authorizing the appointment of navy agents, amended by prohibiting any allowance to naval officers for rent of quarters, furniture, lights, fuel or transporting baggage; a section declaring that examinations for admission to the Naval Academy shall be held at such stated times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct; a section abolishing the office of assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance, amended by adding the words, "If approved by the Secretary of the Navy;" a section declaring that hereafter no vacancy in the grade of Professor of Mathematics in the navy shall be filled; a section directing the resumption of surveys and reconnoissances in the Pacific Ocean, and a section authorizing the transfer of a fund from the appropriation for the pay of navy to the appropriation for contingent expenses. The Committee also recommended, as an amendment to the last amendment of the Senate, the following as a new section.

The House refused to concur with the Senate in the amendment appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of OAKMAN & ELDRIDGE's wharf at the Boston Navy-yard; in the amendment appropriating $200,000 for a quay-wall exterior and the new machine and boiler house at the New-York Navy-yard; in the amendment appropriating $91,000 for ship-joiners' shop, timber-shed and storehouse at the Norfolk Navy-yard; in the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Pensacola Navy-yard from $20,000 to $50,000, and in the amendment reducing the appropriation for publishing the American National Almanac from $25,000 to $15,000.

A Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses was appointed, and then, at 5 o'clock,

The House adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning LOUISA OTTO, aged 4 years, residing with her parents at No. 11 Avenue A, was run over near her residence by Car No. 18 of the Avenue A line. Soon after being removed from the scene of the accident death ensued. Coroner GOVER was notified to hold an inquest.

ROBBING A CLERGYMAN.—While he was at church last Sunday some one, by false keys, entered the office, No. 29 Broadway, and carried off a large buff leather valise, belonging to Rev. H. O. SHELDON, agent for Missouri immigration. Instead of money, it contained pamphlets, sermons, an autobiography, maps and manuscripts, and articles of little value to any but the owner. Mr. SHELDON offers $25 reward for the return of the property.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.—Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS will give an exhibition of the application of electricity as a motive power, in a newly invented Electro-magnetic Motor, at the Lecture Room of the Free Academy, corner of Lexington-avenue and East Twenty-third-street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW SPRING STYLE OF HATS.—KNOX, with his usual promptness, has issued his new style of gentlemen's hats, which is marching off to the intense delight of the buyers and the gratification of the experienced and skillful manufacturer, whose salesrooms now are at No. 151 Fulton-street, two doors from Broadway, and No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

If ladies who do not use the fragrant Sozodont will compare teeth with those who do, they will see in an instant more reasons for adopting it than can be composed into a newspaper paragraph.

[Advertisement.]

JUST RECEIVED,

LOS ANGELOS SHERRIES AND MADEIRAS.

FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets..... 6 30 | Moon rises...12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 41 | Gov. Island.12 30 | Hell Gate.... 1 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Vicksburgh, Scandella, Laguayra, via St. Thomas, Smith & Dunning; Perit, Delanoy, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; E. B. Hale, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Florence Treat, Short, Havre, Brett, Son & Co.; S. D. Thurston, Snow, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.; Havre, (Norw.,) Hanson, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Edith, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Cork and a market, McCully & Marsh; Trovatore, Hawes, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Wm. Craig, Little, Philadelphia.

Brigs Ida, Williams, New-Orleans, H. H. Brigham; S. Duncan, Tyler, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, St. Johns, N. F., Penston & Co.; Aura, (Br.,) King, Zaza, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sicilia, (Ital.,) Alito, Palermo, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Nelson, Weed, Stamford; Hero, Small, Salem; Caroline, Fox, Hamilton, N. C., T. G. Benton & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Newbern, Acting Master Robert Y. Holley, commanding, Pensacola March 24, Key West 30th, Port Royal April 2. 4th, off Cape Henry, spoke bark Investigator, from Matanzas for New-York.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool March 24, via Queenstown 25th, at 4:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 4th inst., lat. 40 34, lon. 69 41, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool March 21, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 1,108 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. March 24, lat. 50 42, lon. 16 54, exchanged signals with steamship St. David, bound E.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, via Southampton March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Rover, Davis, Mobile 8 ds., with mdse. to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. April 1, off Key West, passed brig Elizabeth, of New-York, stg. W.

Ship Underwriter, Barnson, Liverpool March 1, with mdse. and 186 passengers to Charles Carow. Was up to the Banks in 13 ds., and has been 18 ds. W. of them, with strong west gales, split sails, lost bulwarks, &c. Has been 7 ds. within 240 miles of Sandy Hook.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Griffin, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Jenny Lemelin, (of London,) Johns, Cape Town, C. G. H., 80 ds., with wool, &c., to Napier & Wellsford.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Kirby, Sisal 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Tripland & Berdin. March 30, in the south edge of the gulf, passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of boards and spars.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Zaza 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Princessa Alexandra, (of St. Croix,) Verdon, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Bark Glencairne, (Br.,) Turnbull, Foo Chow Dec. 22, with teas to Westmay, Gibbes & Hardcastle. Passed Angier Jan. 3, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 12, crossed the equator March 8 in lon. 32 W.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 23 ds., with [illegible] to J. [illegible]

Bark Imperador, (of Montego Bay,) Power, Pernambuco March 3, with sugar to A. F. Damon. Sld. in co. with brig Jabsadar, for New-York.

Bark Claus, (Brem.,) Probst, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to order.

Bark Ann & Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Hull 43 ds., with mdse. to master. Had heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks and carried away rails.

Bark Rosengrundsteud, (Dutch,) Waal, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Adriana Agnagee, (Ital.,) Bonfauto, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Mary Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Port-au-Prince 23 ds., with coffee, &c., to R. Thackery.

Brig Agnes, (of St. Kitts,) Willar, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Nellie, (Ital.,) Caffero, Castellamare, with fruit to Baring Bros.

Brig Delapa, (of Halifax,) Nelson, Newcastle 40 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Segundo Barcelo, (Span.,) Jontrodone, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Brig A. Taylor, Crowell, Newport.

Schr. Sterling, Sprague, Palermo 57 ds., with mdse. to master. Experienced a succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales in the Gulf Stream. March 26, lat. 37 5 N., lon. 67 10 W., shipped a heavy sea, carrying away bulwarks and mainboom; lost and split sails and washed overboard one seaman, who was saved by the return sea.

Schr. Bagaduce, (of Castine, Me.,) Kennard, Port-au-Prince 28 ds., with cotton and logwood to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall.

Schr. J. Truman, (of New-Bedford,) Slocum, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. C. Gibbs. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, sprung spars, lost boat, and deck-load of 35 hhds. molasses.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Davey, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with wood, iron and naval stores to master.

Schr. Ney, Borden, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to G. W. Hubbard & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to J. Mills.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Dewey, Lubec 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Terrell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Hadwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Harriet, Wiggins, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Driscoll, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Prentage, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. John A. Lovett, Baker, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. Ann V. Bergen, Thompson, Jacksonville, to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Blackford, St. Andrew's 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Savannah 7 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. J. A. Rider, Rider, Texas 28 ds., with hides and cotton to master.

Schr. J. E. Pratt, Brown, Jacksonville 6 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Typhoon, Williams, Richmond.

Schr. Planter, Seaman, Norfolk.

Schr. J. L. Yeomans, Latchum, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. E. W. Watson, Cranmer, Washington, N. C.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Searle, Providence.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Belle Neale, Mill, Belfast, for Boston.

Schr. Robert P. Smith, Mason, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Wauponsa, Swain, Providence.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Couchet, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vigilant, White, Bristol.

Schr. J. Y. Baldwin, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Tuthill, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Snow, Philadelphia, for Bristol.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, ——, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Copy, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Booth, Boston.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Booth, New-Haven.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, Barnstable.

Schr. Vintage, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Canema, French, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Harriet, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Banner, Abby, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Eudora, Anderson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Agnes, Phillips, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Freestone, Smith, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Noank.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hannah D., Chase, Providence.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Decker, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Harris, New-Haven.

Schr. Washington, Chadwick, New-London.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Sanders, New-London.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Leeds, Virginia.

Schr. Martha & Mary, Rich, Virginia.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia.

Below.

Ship Charles Sprague, from Newport, England.

Bark Hellespont, from Trinidad.

Brig Fatum Gaunstand, from Barbados.

Brig Annie, from Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. brigs Thetis, from Buenos Ayres; Annandale, from Ponce; Harriet, from Matanzas; Pomsett, from do.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The schr. Satella arrived at Norfolk yesterday, direct from St. John, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, which will, in a few days, be advertised for sale in that place.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad ran over the Weldon Bridge yesterday for the first time since the completion of its repairs.

The steamer Niagara, on her last trip from New-York, carried a large consignment of merchandise to Norfolk, for shipment to Tennessee and South Carolina.

The easterly weather for the past few days has compelled a fleet of merchantmen to anchor in the harbor, where they now lay awaiting a favorable opportunity to sail.

List of vessels before reported as arrived, and still remaining in the harbor:

Schr. U. C. Daily, for Savannah, hay.
Schr. San Juan, for New-Haven, oysters.
Schr. Maria Pierson, for Savannah, hay.
Schr. Robert F. Stockton, for Newbern, N. C., hay.
Schr. Lizzie Taylor, for Newbern, general cargo.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, for New-York, wood.
Schr. A. Tredell, for Newbern, ice.
Schr. White Squaw, for Wilmington, N. C., ice.
Schr. Adelaide Brooks, for Providence, oysters.
Schr. A. Mottwood, for New-York, wood.
Schr. Nellie Paine, for Boston, coal.

The following is a list of the additional arrivals in the harbor:

Bark Susan Jane, from New-York, for Liverpool, stoves.
Schr. H. C. Morris, from Boston, for Fortress Monroe, ice.
Schr. W. Parber, from Baltimore, for Boston, coal.
Schr. Satherwaite, from Baltimore, for Boston, coal.
Schr. C. W. May, from Galveston, for Philadelphia, light.
Schr. Richard Higgins, from Nansemond River, for Boston, oysters.
Schr. Flying Scud, from Baltimore, for Charleston, general cargo.
Schr. N. Catjet, from Baltimore, for Charleston, coal.
Schr. A. G. Lyon, from Baltimore, for New-York, coal.
Schr. E. B. Kirk, from Baltimore, for New-Haven, coal.
Schr. Cordelia Newkirk, from Baltimore, for Boston, coal.
Schr. Minerva, from Norfolk, for Fall River, staves.
Schr. Henrietta & Sarah, from Norfolk, for Philadelphia, wood.
Schr. Elizabeth, from Norfolk, for New-York, wood.
Schr. El Dorado, from Norfolk, for Baltimore, light.
Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, from Norfolk, for New-York, wood.
Schr. Glenwood, from Accomac, for Fair Haven, oysters.
Schr. W. Mazyck, from York, for New-York, oysters.
Schr. W. Nye, from Baltimore, for Aspinwall, coal.
Schr. Francis, from Baltimore, for Rio Grande, coal.
Sailed—Bark Chanticleer, for Baltimore, guano.
Brig Rush, from New-York, for Charleston, general cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Aleota Annie—Br. brig Kirby, from Montevideo for Boston, Jan. 17, lat. 28 21, lon. 39 [illegible]

Albertine, brig, hence for Cardenas, April 3, off Cape May.

Star Castle, brig, from New-York for Porto Rico, 7 ds. out, all well, March 14, lat. 25 25 N., lon. 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, March 8, brig Mary Ollin, for New-York in 7 ds.; schr. A. L. Putnam, wtg.

At Baracoa, March 24, schrs. Julia Grace, A. Bandell, Nodat and Ann Simms, wtg.

[LATEST PER CUBA.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 25.

Arr. from New-York, Brilliant, at Marseilles; Anedell, at Table Bay; Ivy, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, S. L. Tilley, at Antwerp.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Emilie, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, Shakespeare, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, William, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, David Fleming, at Plymouth.

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,

WILL NOT BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are ACKNOWLEDGED by ALL LADIES, *throughout the length and breadth of the* LAND, to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE SKIRT ever invented, and UNEQUALED in *Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort* and *Economy*. The last new style is the EMPRESS TRAIL. See OPINIONS of the PRESS and FASHION MAGAZINES, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

At WHOLESALE by the exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS and OFFICE,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW-YORK.
Also, AT WHOLESALE by LEADING JOBBERS.

SPECIE PRICES.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY
Now offer their entire stock of
MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
On a basis of GOLD at only 20 per cent. premium.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE
HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice. Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

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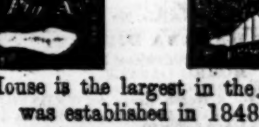
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.
Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A. *Second.* Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ankle.
6th.—The Calf.



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MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also, POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES, Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally. In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS. Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
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CEDAR CAMPHOR
is Cheapest, Pleasantest, most Desirable as defence against CLOTHES-MOTHS. Druggists everywhere sell it.
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LONDON CLUB SAUCE.
Acknowledged by epicures to be the Sauce for roast meats, fish, game, steaks, chops, soups, gravies, imparting an unrivaled richness and flavor to all made dishes. For sale by all grocers, fruit, preserve and pickle houses.
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Sole Agent, No. 75 Bleecker-st.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, flour, sugar, &c., cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 261, April 5, 1866.
49, 54, 77, 58, 46, 75, 10, 29, 69, 51, 67, 28.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 262, April 5, 1866.
19, 77, 20, 25, 52, 39, 57, 60, 24, 27, 71, 72.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 161, April 5, 1866.
12, 18, 51, 2, 71, 45, 73, 17, 20, 32, 61, 59.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 162, April 4, 1866.
29, 68, 20, 78, 47, 42, 57, 18, 1, 8, 53.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent to all legal lotteries, [illegible]

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED [illegible] J. CLUTE, [illegible]